

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

VOL. XXXVI

DECEMBER, 1939

No. 12 (380)



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A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



VOL. XXXVI

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Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf

American Trade Commissioner



OCTOBER witnessed a sharp recession from the feverish war speculation noted in September. It became evident that the European war would have very little immediate effect on local business and in consequence, tension relaxed and business returned to normal. Although war reports have had little outward effect on local market, a general atmosphere of caution and uncertainty has prevailed. An example of this feeling is the reluctance of importers to make commitments pending clarification of world conditions and stabilization of prices. As a result, import orders for practically all major commodities during October were practically dormant, with the aggregate volume of sales probably the smallest for any month in a number of years. There is little doubt that uncertainty was enhanced by announcement of various anti-profiteering measures by the Government, including fixing of prices and Government purchases and sales of basic commodities.

Retail business showed the usual seasonal improvement, but reports from various districts indicate that the aggregate volume was somewhat disappointing. Although average price of the principal Philippine commodities for October were considerably above those of the previous month, the trend was sharply downward with prices at the end of the month considerably below the high point attained in September. Comparison on this basis shows declines of eight percent in domestic consumption sugar; 25 percent in copra; 18 percent in coconut oil; and nine percent in hemp. This has blasted hopes of an immediate war boom in these commodities and probably accounts for the unsatisfactory retail business during October.

It appears that the aggregate volume of both imports and exports during October declined substantially from the corresponding month of 1938. The principal causes were curtailment in shipping and dislocation of trade with European countries.

Government finance was featured by a sharp increase in internal revenue collections. Collections

by the Bureau of Customs also were substantial, with the result that total revenue during the month reached the highest point in more than a year, while the cumulative total for the first ten months shows a satisfactory increase over the same period of 1938.

The banking situation was featured by heavy import financing as a result of the large amount of maturing obligations resulting from the speculative buying during September. Banking statistics show a substantial increase in loans and a drop in deposits, this being attributed to import financing and to withdrawal of investment funds for operations in the American market.

The exchange market was more stable during the month, the most important development being an increase in the strength of the United States dollar against the peso, the principal cause being the delay in offering of sugar bills.

Corporate investments during October showed a moderate improvement over September, but investments in partnerships fell to a new low.

Ocean shipping improved as a result of the gradual restoration of normal shipping facilities. However, sailings during the month were somewhat below normal, while freight rates continued to be high. Railway tonnage declined somewhat from the previous month, but equalled the corresponding period of 1938.

Building construction recovered from the dislocation noted in September and in general was fairly active, although some projects continued to be deferred owing to uncertainty concerning prices of imported building materials.

The local market for export sugar was practically stagnant throughout the month, since the 1938-39 crop had been sold and the decline in New York prices prevented sales of new crop sugar. Speculation in domestic consumption sugar ceased and prices showed a downward tendency.

The coconut products market was influenced by uncertainty concerning the European war, with prices fluctuating sharply. Despite the absence of European demand, exports were very well maintained, with the exception of coconut oil which declined materially.

The abaca market showed a sharp recession from the speculative activity of the previous month. The market was generally weak, with sales limited and with prices showing a steady downward tendency.

The rice market was steady throughout the month, with adequate supplies to meet market requirements and with prices stationary.

The tobacco market was featured by extremely heavy shipments of leaf tobacco to the United States, in anticipation of the establishment of an export quota during the coming year. As a result of war conditions, there were almost no exports to Europe.

The lumber market showed the usual seasonal improvement in domestic consumption, while exports increased materially. Prices, however, continued to be rather low.

Gold production for October reached a new all-time high. Production of base metals also was active, being stimulated by potential war demand.

The local textile market was extremely quiet, with import orders sharply curtailed and with wholesale business dormant, in reaction to the heavy speculative purchases made during the previous month. Retail business also was somewhat disappointing. Sales of both passenger cars and trucks during October were very satisfactory, with indications of continued good business during the remainder of this year.

The foodstuffs market showed a somewhat erratic tendency during October. The flour market was extremely dull, while both imports and retail sales of canned fish showed the usual seasonal recession. The market for canned milk was moderately active, while the demand for fresh fruits and vegetables was very strong.

Electric power production during October reached a new high, gaining four percent over September and six percent over the same month of 1938.

Net radio registrations during October again established an all-time high, gaining six percent over September and 94 percent over the corresponding month of 1938. The total for the first ten months shows a gain of 85 percent.

News Summary

The Philippines



Oct. 13.—Malacañan announces appointment of Mayor M. Valderosa of Zamboanga as Mayor of Baguio, former Representative P. Lorenzo to take his place in Zamboanga; also appointment of Mayor S. Artiaga of Davao as Governor of Bukidnon, A. Alvarez, former governor of province, being named Mayor of Davao.

Secretary of Justice J. A. Santos reverses decision of Secretary of Interior R. R. Alunan, declaring that "a member of a board of election inspectors at time of passage of Act 492 may be relieved from office and substituted with another... in accordance with provisions of Sec. 74 of Election Code."

Oct. 14.—President Manuel L. Quezon in speech at Dagupan urges people to vote affirmatively in plebiscite on incorporation of terms of new Philippine Economic Adjustment Act into Ordinance appended to Constitution. He states Secretary Alunan still has his full confidence and announces he is recalling Justice Teofilo Sison from Court of Appeals to appoint him Secretary of Department of National Defense, recently created. Speech is translated from English into Pangasinan by Assemblyman E. Perez of province who had led in movement for recall of Alunan. Justice Sison has served as Governor of Pangasinan, member of Senate, and Secretary of Interior.

Representatives of various bus transportation companies protest to President Quezon against competition offered by bus lines of Manila Railroad Company as unfair and harmful to private investors.

Oct. 15.—U. S. High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre, on way to Philippines, states in Shanghai he will make intensive first-hand study of Philippine problems and that re-examination of independence question is one problem requiring his close attention. He states extension of reciprocal United States trade relations with Far Eastern nations will depend on outcome of Sino-Japanese hostilities and expresses hope American shipping will be able to continue to operate in Pacific despite new neutrality law being framed. He says people of United States are profoundly interested in Orient. He states commercial agreement with Japan is obsolete and that more up-to-date agreement is wanted which will protect American rights in Far East more adequately. Regarding European war, he states "some of most precious things of our civilization are at stake", adding it is impossible to predict what America's future attitude will be expressing personal hope America may avoid involvement, he states "only time will tell".

Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, on way to Philippines, states in Shanghai: "I consider political aspects of Philippine problem definitely settled".

Oct. 18.—President Quezon after visiting new ₱2,000,000 City Hall (Manila) issues instructions to Public Works officials to exercise economy in construction and not use materials more expensive than necessary; reported he objected to colored marble columns and elaborately carved hardwood doors.

Philippine-American Trade Association, American Chamber of Commerce, Philippine Chamber of Commerce, and Philippine Sugar Association reported to have joined in protest against ban in neutrality measure on shipping and air service between American and belligerent ports in Pacific.

High Commissioner Sayre is tendered reception by American Consul-General in Hongkong and dinner by Governor Sir Geoffrey Northcote.

Vice-President Osmeña tells Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce it would be illogical to ask for reversal of independence program and that there can be no backing out; he states Philippines will follow in full United States foreign policy.

Oct. 19.—Dr. Bienvenido M. Gonzalez is formally installed as President of University of Philippines, President Quezon declaring in speech he was selected on sheer merit and tested ability and that he has not only confidence of Board of Regents but of



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Administration. Chief Justice Ramon Avanceña is awarded honorary LL.D. degree.

Gen. Teodoro Sandiko, revolutionary leader and one of founders of Nacionalista Party, although he later helped organize the Democrata Party, one-time Governor of Bulacan, member of Senate, and Vice-President of Constitutional Convention, dies, aged 79.

Oct. 20.—President Quezon renders decision finding Governor R. Samonte guilty of abuse of authority and acting arbitrarily in Cavite election inspectors case, but orders his reinstatement as period of suspension is deemed sufficient punishment.

Insular Collector of Customs approves report of Board of Marine Inquiry holding Captain W. Gilray responsible for grounding of S. S. *Mayon* on May 5 and recommending suspension of his certificate for one year; Milray has 30 days within which to appeal.

Oct. 21.—High Commissioner Sayre arrives in Manila. In impromptu speech of welcome, President Quezon praises him for his keen mind and humanitarian heart, and for his part in securing needed help for this country from United States, and expresses hope "he may be the man to turn over to first President of Philippine Republic the authority and sovereignty of the United States over these Islands". Mr. Sayre states he is happy "to throw in lot with people of Philippines to help work out problems that lie before us". Seldom if ever has a great nation in height of its power, because of its profound faith in liberty and democracy, helped to create out of its own territory, a new nation seeking to work out its independent destiny based upon those same principles. Particularly in these tragic days, when world is torn with bitter struggle, when rulers of certain nations are throwing restraints of morality to winds and would commit world to rule of brute force and international anarchy, when very fundamentals of our hard-won civilization are at stake—in these dark days it is good to have part in this concrete manifestation of our unshakable faith in great principles on which our common nation was built and to which it is consecrated. The happy thing is that relationships between our two peoples do not rest upon contest or upon struggle

and hostility, but upon community of purpose and ideals. Do you remember President Quezon's ringing words to National Assembly last month? 'Our loyalty to America', he said, 'is built on faith in the great principles and ideals for which Stars and Stripes proudly wave over a free and happy people'. That, I believe, is the truth. Our objectives and fundamental interests are the same. Both peoples alike believe in freedom and in democracy based upon law. Both peoples have contributed richly to these ideals. The achievements of Filipino people within single generation have been outstanding and remarkable. Sharing common objectives, surely I need not tell you that people of United States genuinely, and sincerely desire to further best interests of Filipino people so they may continue their forward march as outstanding exponents in Asia of these great ideals. Until their independence is consummated, Filipino people are integral part of American nation. We are fellow-Americans. As High Commissioner to Philippine Islands, I shall not lose sight of this central fact. I shall continue as in past to devote myself wholeheartedly and unreservedly to promoting best interests of our nation—and this means interests of both peoples. Whatever future holds, I know that in our common ideals of liberty and democracy, in our unyielding determination to uphold a civilization based upon law, upon moral restraints, upon Christian ethics, we along with all free peoples of world who prize democracy and human liberty, will stand united and ultimately triumphant."

Oct. 22.—High Commissioner Sayre states in a press conference that political independence is compatible with trade agreement extending over period of years providing for gradual elimination of preferences. "Question of independence is beset with innumerable difficulties and complications, but fundamentals of the problem seem clear. During 40 years that United States has exercised sovereignty over Islands, Filipino people have been repeatedly assured by both Democrats and Republicans of intention of our government to grant them independence. . . Tydings-McDuffie Act as modified. . . is law of land which only Congress can change. Unless and until Congress does alter this Act, it is duty of American and Philippine officials faithfully to carry out its provisions. To my mind passage by Congress of this Act and acceptance by Philippine people of Constitution based upon its provisions, constitute moral obligation not to withdraw independence program or to alter fundamental provisions except by wish of both peoples. If ever day should come when Filipino people should decide to change their minds and alter policy to which they have unyieldingly adhered for over 40 years and should bring such a request before Congress, it would be for Congress and for Congress alone to decide upon what course of action United States should pursue. Such decision, I need hardly add, would have to be made in light of such conditions as may then exist in world and in Philippines; and what these will be no one can foretell."

Vice-President Osameña receives rousing reception and declares in statement, later repeated in radio-cast, that though many observers felt task of averting major disaster to Philippine trade within next few years was hopeless, danger has been dispelled, many factors contributing to this happy outcome—sympathy and friendship of President Roosevelt, able and unrelenting efforts of High Commissioner Sayre, sense of fairness and justice of Congress and American people, and encouragement, support, and guiding hand of President Quezon. He states new Economic Adjustment Act "saves four of our industries and extends new concessions to another (cordage), which employ thousands of people and are source of livelihood of thousands more. Law has deeper significance. It constitutes in sense a ratification of confidence of American government in administration of President Quezon. . . implies American government believes in our ability to carry out program of preparation for complete independence in 1946. New legislation which means so much to our welfare is other evidence of soundness of policy of goodwill and friendship we have pursued to American people. . . In chaotic world, rent by strife and disturbance, violence and lawlessness. . . states and nations can not stand by themselves alone. Each one, including most powerful, seeks friendship and understanding with others. A small nation such as ours can not be exception. From whatever angle we may examine record of past 40 years, we must conclude that Philippines can not find better friend than United States." Opposition elements meet in Manila Opera House and adopt resolution opposing proposed amendments

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to Constitution regarding reelection of President of Philippines, restoration of Senate, creation of Electoral Commission, and increase in salaries of legislators.

Oct. 24.—Country holds plebiscite on incorporation of terms of new Economic Adjustment Act into Ordinance appended to Constitution. President Quezon calls extra session of Assembly on November 2 to canvass returns. By executive order he also invests Emergency Control (anti-profiteering) Board with power to issue subpoenas, examine books, etc., and directs it to inquire into supply, distribution, and prices of "foods, clothing, fuel, fertilizers, chemicals, building materials, implements, machinery, equipment, and other articles of prime necessity, both imported and locally manufactured".

Oct. 25.—Malacañan announces that though Vice-President Osmeña resigned as Secretary of Public Instruction, he did not cease to be member of Cabinet and as Vice-President is its Vice-Chairman, presiding at its sessions in absence of the President.

Oct. 26.—President Quezon at state dinner in honor of High Commissioner states that if he knows views of High Commissioner on Philippine independence, they are one and united in intention to see Tydings-McDuffie program through not only because they personally believe in it but because they think it their duty to execute it. Nevertheless, he states, he would "not discourage, much less prevent Filipinos who see dangers in independence, from stating their views, as question of independence in light of new world events has not been discussed. Turn in world events which have made small nations victims of stronger ones has created doubt in minds of some as to whether Philippines might not go through same experience". He gives High Commissioner high praise and states he is not one of those Americans who favor scuttling Philippines to get rid of American responsibility and that he lent strong support to Economic Readjustment Act against apparently unsurmountable odds. High Commissioner responds, offering cooperation in common task of faithfully carrying out independence program and solving mutual problems. He states he was able to work shoulder to shoulder with President Quezon and later with Vice-President Osmeña in Washington and that he believes same team-work will not be hard to duplicate here. He praises Quezon as a true, beloved, and enlightened leader of his people and states the program of Quezon's administration has been upheld by Congress.

President Quezon orders increase of domestic sugar quota from 95,000 to 150,000 tons with view to lowering price and increasing domestic consumption; move has been long advocated by planters but opposed by centrals; rice has risen from ₱6.00 to ₱7.50 a picul since European war began.

Supreme Court denies petition of Levy Hermanos, Inc., French-controlled corporation, seeking to

compel Sheriff of Occidental Negros to issue deed of sale of 7 parcels of agricultural land purchased at public auction after foreclosing of mortgage on ground that Philippines is neither a state nor organized territory of United States and that commercial treaty of 1853 between United States and France is not applicable to Philippines. Corporation held that its right to own land in Philippines is recognized by this treaty.

Six new planes reported delivered to Philippine Army last week, bringing total to 29; 12 more are due for delivery next month.

Empress of Japan, British liner, arrives in Manila armed with 4 and 6-inch guns and with port-holes shrouded; purser refuses to give out usual passenger list.

Oct. 27.—High Commissioner Sayre in press conference reaffirms his stand for extension but gradual elimination of trade preferences after independence and states this would not violate any treaties or trade agreements but does run counter to present trade policy of United States to encourage elimination of trade barriers throughout world. He states preferential treatment of Cuba was based on historical factors and geographical proximity and that some members of Congress had brought up the point of granting similar permanent concessions to Philippines; he declines, however, to make statement as to probable attitude of majority of Congress as to this.

Reported Philippines has held fifth position among customer countries of United States for first 6 months of year.

Oct. 31.—President Quezon issues executive order creating National Defense Department with office in Malacañan charged with duty of supervising national defense program and with executive supervision over Philippine Army, Bureau of Aeronautics, Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey, Philippine Nautical School, and over establishment and operation of all radio stations other than those maintained by Bureau of Posts. He also orders consolidation of harbor police agencies under authority of Collector of Customs.

Nov. 1.—President Quezon administers oath of office to Secretary Sison and states that creation of Department shows "we are going ahead with our preparations for independent existence". He says Philippines, however, can not overlook lessons of the present and that there is "no assurance that Philippines may not become victim of aggression even if we arm every man in our country. But we are going ahead with preparation within limitations of our resources, for if we are to be independent, we must assume responsibility of defending ourselves against external aggression. . . . Under Independence Act, President of United States is authorized and requested to open negotiations with foreign powers with view to securing neutralization of Philippines. . . . Four years have now elapsed since inauguration of government of Commonwealth, and it seems to me that time is ripe for taking steps toward neutralization of Philippines. Let me not give impression I place full reliance on agreement of neutralization. . . . International treaties during last few years have been violated again and again, and it is not inconceivable that neutrality of Philippines if achieved, will be violated. Nevertheless, it may prove important factor in preserving integrity of our country. We shall have obligation to perform if our country is neutralized and that is obligation to defend that neutrality. The powers called upon to sign treaty of neutralization would be more willing to enter such pact if they know that we will not depend exclusively on their strength, ability, or willingness to defend us because we have our own forces to maintain our neutrality. . . ."

High Commissioner and Mrs. Sayre, on occasion of All Saints' Day observance, lay wreath on grave of child of President and Mrs. Quezon.

Nov. 3.—At dinner in honor of Vice-President Osmeña, President Quezon traces briefly history of Philippine politics, emphasizing disastrous effect of two-party government and again pleading for amity. President Quezon appoints joint executive and legislative committee to survey school system. In addition to regular appropriation of ₱17,000,000, additional outlays of ₱1,700,000 and later of ₱2,500,000 were authorized, and this not being enough a further appropriation of ₱1,600,000 is under consideration.

Assembly passes resolution certifying result of plebiscite and adjourns. With only Cagayancillo, Palawan, unheard from, total number of "yes" votes was 1,393,452 and of "no" votes, 49,633.

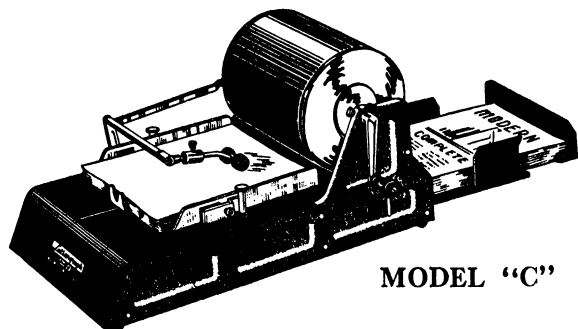
Assem. Pedro Sabido resigns seat in Assembly to assume position of President and General Manager of new Government Abaca and Other Fibers Corporation, objects of which are to improve products, lower costs of production, encourage cooperative selling, and if necessary buy hemp directly from farmers for export.

Nov. 6.—Secretary to the President Jorge B. Vargas tells press government is willing to furnish carromata drivers with auto-calesas to get horses off Manila streets; estimated outlay would be returned in taxes within a few years.

Nov. 8.—"Philippine Committee for Japanese Embargo", composed of representatives of Friends of China, Youth League of Philippines, League for Defense of Democracy and Collective Security, and Chinese Y.M.C.A., submits petition to High Commissioner Sayre, accompanied by albums containing pictures of Sino-Japanese conflict, signed by more than 48,000 people who viewed pictures at exhibition held in Manila last August, asking Congress to declare embargo on "shipment of war commodities to Japanese aggressors in Far East", the petition also citing Japanese threat against Philippines. Organizers claim millions of signatures could have

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been obtained if systematic effort had been made. Sayre indicates to press he will transmit petition, but refuses to express opinion.

Charles Summer Banks, well known entomologist formerly with Bureau of Science and University of Philippines, died of asthma complications, aged 64; he came to Philippines in 1901 on the transport *Thomas* and never left the Islands even for vacation.

Nov. 10.—President Quezon issues executive order listing maximum prices permitted to be charged for prime necessities, effective after 48 hours; allowance is made for transportation costs in areas outside Manila.

At request of Speaker Jose Yulo, President Quezon recommends appropriation of ₱1,371,150 to Assembly, newly called into special session, balance necessary to open 3,599 extension classes, President stating he makes recommendation because people has been led to understand government would provide money for schools if they provide site and building, but that after this he will not recommend such appropriation unless people in a locality have previous consent of Bureau of Education to establishment of such schools. He states that because of rapid increase in number of schools and teachers since inauguration of Commonwealth, Bureau of Education has been forced to employ teachers of lower academic and professional qualifications and that as this is unfair to children and wasteful of public funds, he has instructed authorities that teachers must have at least high school education and that vacations be used for normal instruction. Since Commonwealth, 11,836 new teachers have been appointed and total new teachers under present appropriations will reach 5,835. Assembly puts through bill in record time; session opened at 6:45 P.M. with reading of message and measure was put to final (third) vote about 7:00; President signed bill in presence of his children at 8:30.

Nov. 11.—President Quezon caught in traffic jam in Manila, for 30 minutes directs traffic himself.

Nov. 12.—High Commissioner Sayre at Armistice Day observance of American Legion, says United States stands ready today as in 1917 to defend with force of arms if necessary integrity not only of own territories but also of fundamental principles of international law and respect for pledged word on which civilization must be based.

Nov. 13.—In speech before American Chamber of Commerce High Commissioner Sayre contrasts policy of economic nationalism with policy of furthering international trade, stating latter seeks more abundant lives for individual personalities and not governmental power. He states independence for Philippines necessitates far-reaching economic readjustments but that new foundations to be laid will be more sound and permanent than present highly artificial situation. Independence will not mean end of Philippine-American trade, nor end cooper-

ation between Filipinos and Americans. Philippines "will need again and again the resourcefulness and energy and vision which Americans since days of 1898 have freely contributed. In face of such need I feel confident that new nation will not fail to extend its friendly protection, encouragements, and support to such a group of dauntless builders as have gathered here under American flag". (See editorial in November Philippine Magazine)

Nov. 14.—Assembly adjourns after adopting 2 bills implementing Economic Readjustment Act—one providing President may allocate export quotas to United States and other instituting export tax on exports to United States; also another bill submitting Reserve Bank Act to President of United States for approval, High Commissioner Sayre having advised Commonwealth government this would be necessary.

Nov. 15.—President Quezon in extemporaneous Commonwealth Day speech on Luneta states he will aim during remainder of his term at placing Philippine retail trade, now largely in hands of Chinese, in hands of Filipinos and at organizing Philippine agriculture and industry into cooperatives to eliminate unnecessary middle-men.

United States

Oct. 15.—Reiterated in high Washington quarters that no German request to mediate has been received and that government will ignore informal invitations.

Sen. E. Lundeen urges that government demand British and French surrender their possessions in western hemisphere to United States in payment for their defaulted war debts, and Sen. R. R. Reynolds suggests Britain cede Newfoundland and parts of Canada as well; proposals arouse sharp protest. Sen. C. Pepper states American republics should sink or intern any foreign submarines violating Panama Declaration.

Roger Babson, returning from Far East, states in San Francisco that European war is over-emphasized in United States and that what is happening in Orient is of vastly more importance to America.

Oct. 16.—Sen. D. W. Clark accuses Britain of selling out Poland to inflame United States against Germany and calls Britain "most outstanding example of aggression world has ever known. Trail of British empire is built on blood and treachery. British word of honor is worth no more than Hitler's. . . It ill behooves Britain and France to refuse at least to treat for peace." Sen. A. Capper states lifting arms embargo would be "almost equivalent to declaration of war". Sen. K. Pittman agrees to amend neutrality law to eliminate 90-day credit to belligerent nations to ease path for approval of measure.

Governor C. L. Olson of California commutes sentence of W. K. Billings, codefendant with T. J.

Mooney, granted pardon earlier this year.

Oct. 17.—Sen. G. M. Gillette states cash and carry provisions in proposed new neutrality bill would be direct blow to China; states United States is vitally concerned in Orient and should consider possible effect there of any legislation. Sen. W. R. Austin tells press loopholes in proposed legislation would prevent discrimination against China.

Executive group of inter-governmental committee reports in Washington that plans have been perfected for starting almost immediate settlement of European political refugees in Philippines, Dominican Republic, and Haiti; other sites in Rhodesia and British Guiana are still being studied.

Oct. 18.—President Roosevelt sends message to Stockholm Conference stating United States joined with other governments of American republics in expressing support of principles of neutrality and order under law "for which nations represented at Stockholm Conference throughout their history have taken consistent stand".

Senate Foreign Relations Committee accepts in principle plan to modify American shipping restrictions in neutrality bill permitting traffic between American and belligerent ports in other than combat areas.

Oct. 20.—Sen. A. W. Barkley, majority Floor Leader, states cash-and-carry provision in neutrality bill "involves greatest sacrifice a nation ever made in history of mankind in order to avoid war". Sen. Austin states, "It is necessary for purpose of promoting peace and security of United States that allies win European war"; statement precipitates furious debate, drawing criticism especially from isolationists.

Former President Herbert Hoover proposes that United States prohibit sale of bombing planes and submarines but permit sale of light pursuit planes to be used in defending civilian population. He states dictatorship would immediately follow in United States after a declaration of war, which would continue for a generation, if not forever.

Oct. 19.—President Roosevelt issues proclamation banning belligerent submarines from United States waters unless they have suffered some accident, in which case they must proceed on surface; flying their national flags, and depart in same manner; proclamation does not define United States territorial waters.

Associated Press reports that "officials" in Washington say Amb. J. Grew's speech in Tokyo faithfully represented view of American government.

Oct. 22.—Sen. W. E. Borah in radiocast attacks Marquis of Lothian, new British Ambassador, for his bold denouncement of existing Neutrality Act and states powerful British influences are trying to draw United States into war; he declares "issue in Europe is territory and political power and not

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PARACALE

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Nazism which had no better friend since coming into power than the government of Britain".

Col. Theodore Roosevelt states in Pittsburgh that United States can not retain responsibility without authority in Philippines and that Islands should be given up. "We have already given country internal autonomy and can not unscramble scrambled eggs."

Oct. 23.—Earl Browder, head of Communist Party, is indicted in New York on charges of filing false passport applications in 1937 and 1938.

U. S. District Court of Seattle approves sale of S. S. *Madison* of American Mail Line to Filipino capitalists headed by Assem. Jose Cojuangco for \$700,000 cash; ship has been idle for past few years. Zane Grey, novelist, dies of heart-attack at Pasadena, California, aged 64.

Oct. 24.—Senate approves amendment to neutrality bill permitting American merchant ships to sail to practically all belligerent ports except those in European war zone; Senate also agrees to exempt all goods carried to certain designated areas, including Canada, from provisions of bill which would require transfer of title on exported goods; the controversial 90-day credit provision is removed.

Oct. 24.—American freighter *City of Flint* reported captured by German warship *Emden* in North Atlantic and brought to Murmansk, Russia, American Ambass. L. Steinhardt asks Foreign Commissariat in Moscow for particulars as it is still unknown what happened to crew. Ship was on way from New York to Manchester with cargo of tractors, leather, grain, and fruit. Russians reported to have detained ship and interned 18 German seamen aboard.

Oct. 25.—State Department discloses that European belligerents have detained 21 American ships since September 1, most of them being held for only a few days.

Russian Ambassador in Washington informs State Department crew of *Flint* is safe aboard vessel and Germany informs Department that it is discussing question with Russia. Russian spokesman states German prize crew has been released from internment but that ship is being held for time being for "verification of nature of cargo".

Oct. 26.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull says he will demand that Russia release *Flint* and its cargo to its American crew.

Security Commissioner Paul V. McNutt states in New York speech that "if it is considered judgment of majority of American people that we should get out of Far East, then let us get out, lock, stock and barrel . . . but such exit would mean abandonment of 3 principles—Open Door to China, territorial integrity of China, and freedom of seas and air; America also would lose voice in Oriental diplomacy. If decision be to remain, it would be proper and logical to stay in Philippines where we have perfect right to be by conquest, by purchase, and I have every reason to believe, by invitation if and when we give any indication that such invitation would be accepted." He repeats Philippines should be allowed all autonomy absorbable, United States retaining control of foreign affairs, immigration, tariff, currency, and public debt.

Oct. 27.—Senate after 4 weeks' debate passes bill revising Neutrality Act by vote of 63 to 30; bill repeals arms embargo, forbids American ships from trading with or carrying passengers to belligerent ports except those distant from war zone, allows cash-and-carry sales of munitions to belligerents, prohibits American merchant ships from carrying anything but small arms, forbids Americans to solicit subscriptions or receive contributions for belligerent nations except for purposes of relieving suffering, and authorizes President to regulate use of American ports by belligerents.

American Ambassador in Moscow informs State Department *Flint* has been "assigned" to Germany and ordered to leave Murmansk "in same status that it entered the port".

Oct. 28.—State Department reported irritated by conflicting Russian and German statements and inability of American Ambassador to communicate with American crew of *Flint*.

Oct. 29.—German Foreign Office informs American Ambassador it has no information about *Flint* but believes ship is running British blockade on way to some German port.

Oct. 31.—President Roosevelt in Thanksgiving Day proclamation asks people to offer thanks "for hope that lives within us of coming of eventual world peace".

Norwegian report states *Flint*, conveyed by armed German merchantmen, sailed from Tromsø yesterday. American government reported to have asked British and German governments to avoid exposing American crew to unnecessary danger.

Nov. 1.—President Roosevelt evidently in reply to Foreign Commissar V. Molotov's charge of American "meddling", releases text of message to him from Premier M. Kalinin of April 16 sent at time Roosevelt urged Hitler to preserve peace for 10 years: "May I express profound sympathy for your noble appeal? You may rest assured your initiative finds most ardent response in hearts of people of Soviet Union." He discloses to press plans for expansion of Pacific Coast navy yards and proposal to build up steel industry there through use of cheap water-power.

Rep. J. W. McCormack demands recall of American Ambassador to Moscow as protest against Molotov's charge that repeal of arms embargo is "violation of international law".

State Department spokesman, commenting on President Quezon's statement, says no steps have yet been taken toward negotiation of treaty of neutralization of Philippines and declines to say whether present is considered propitious time. He states such proposal has not been formally presented to Washington and that under Tydings-McDuffie Law, President of United States has broad discretion as to when to initiate such negotiations. However, such pact has not been seriously considered here in recent years because of unstable Far Eastern situation and world-wide break-down of treaty structures.

Nov. 3.—Congress adjourns after House passes new neutrality measure, 243 to 181, the margin being 3 times what had been expected, interpreted as dramatic endorsement of Roosevelt foreign policy. President tells press he is "very glad" and that measure "restores historic position of neutrality of United States". He states Declaration of Panama creating neutral zone around western hemisphere is now in force. Understood United States will patrol north Atlantic and north Pacific; Brazil Uruguay, and Argentine east coast of South America; Chile and Ecuador west coast. State Department spokesman says this does not imply force will be used.

Rep. L. Kocialkowski, Chairman of Insular Affairs Committee, states he is sure President Quezon's views represent attempt to make secure the long-range welfare of Philippines, but that it is "obvious fantasy at present moment to consider neutralization pact when shells are exploding in every direction and that Philippines would certainly not feel safe in assurances of powers whose armies are on the march".

Reported Norwegian government interned German prize crew of *Flint* for twice violating Norwegian neutrality and set ship free. Berlin spokesman states this is "exceptionally unfriendly act."

Nov. 4.—President Roosevelt signs Neutrality Act.

Nov. 5.—President Roosevelt issues proclamations revoking September arms embargo proclamations and declaring state of war to exist between Germany on one hand and France, Poland, United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, and India on other; defining combat zones which American merchant ships may not enter; establishing priority commission to prevent British and French war-orders from interfering with American defense program; reiterating "moral embargo" on shipments of planes and bombs to nations making practice of bombing civilian centers; and forbidding use of United States ports and territorial waters by belligerent submarines. One proclamation reiterates non-recognition of conquest of Poland. American ships may not proceed to any port in United Kingdom, France, or Germany, or to Ireland, Norway south of Bergen, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and Baltic ports; neutral ports in Mediterranean and Black Seas as well as belligerent and neutral ports in Pacific and Indian Oceans, and all ports south of Canaries in Africa, are open.

Nov. 6.—State Department announces that Ambassador Grew, denying press reports, has informed Department by telegraph he made no threats of economic sanctions either in substance or tone in his conversation with Foreign Minister Nomura. Pittman states "Japan's entire attitude in China has been in total disregard of rights of United States and other countries. It must be remembered that governments can retaliate against wrongs without going to war; economic retaliation by a great power like United States may be more effective than battles." Unless American-Japanese relations improve before expiration of trade treaty in January, Congress will undoubtedly enact his resolution empowering President to embargo all exports to Japan, he states.

Norwegian Admiralty rejects German protest against seizure of *Flint* stating it declined Germany's request ship be held pending negotiations as contrary to its neutrality and revealing that commander of prize-crew disregarded Norwegian orders to proceed because he had received orders from Germany to remain at Haugesund; claim that sick American crew member needed sanctuary was proved untrue by Norwegian physician's inspection. Reported *Flint* will return to United States with full cargo in compliance with Neutrality Law.

Nov. 7.—Hull objects to proposed transfer of 8 United States Line ships to Panamanian registry as contrary to spirit if not letter of Neutrality Act.

Nov. 8.—U. S. Maritime Commission reports to President that transfer of American ships to Panamanian registry would not violate Neutrality Act. Standard Oil Company of New Jersey states that 6 of its tank-ships were transferred to Panamanian registry during past 6 weeks.

A. J. Dimond, Alaska delegate to Congress, urges increasing Alaskan fortifications. "If Russia and Japan ever move, they won't try to cross 4000 miles of ocean and crack strong Hawaii defenses, but pick Alaska to get foothold in western hemisphere".

Washington Post states President Quezon's remarks on neutralization of Philippines constitute "trial balloon for something else, namely continuation of link between United States and Philippines after 1946" and advocates re-examination. New York Times comments similarly but adds that "having proposed unqualified freedom, United States government can scarcely propose something less complete".

State Department official with reference to Philippine petition for arms embargo of Japan states American government does not give legal sponsorship to boycott movements but that there is nothing to prevent private groups from organizing them.

(Continued on page 515)

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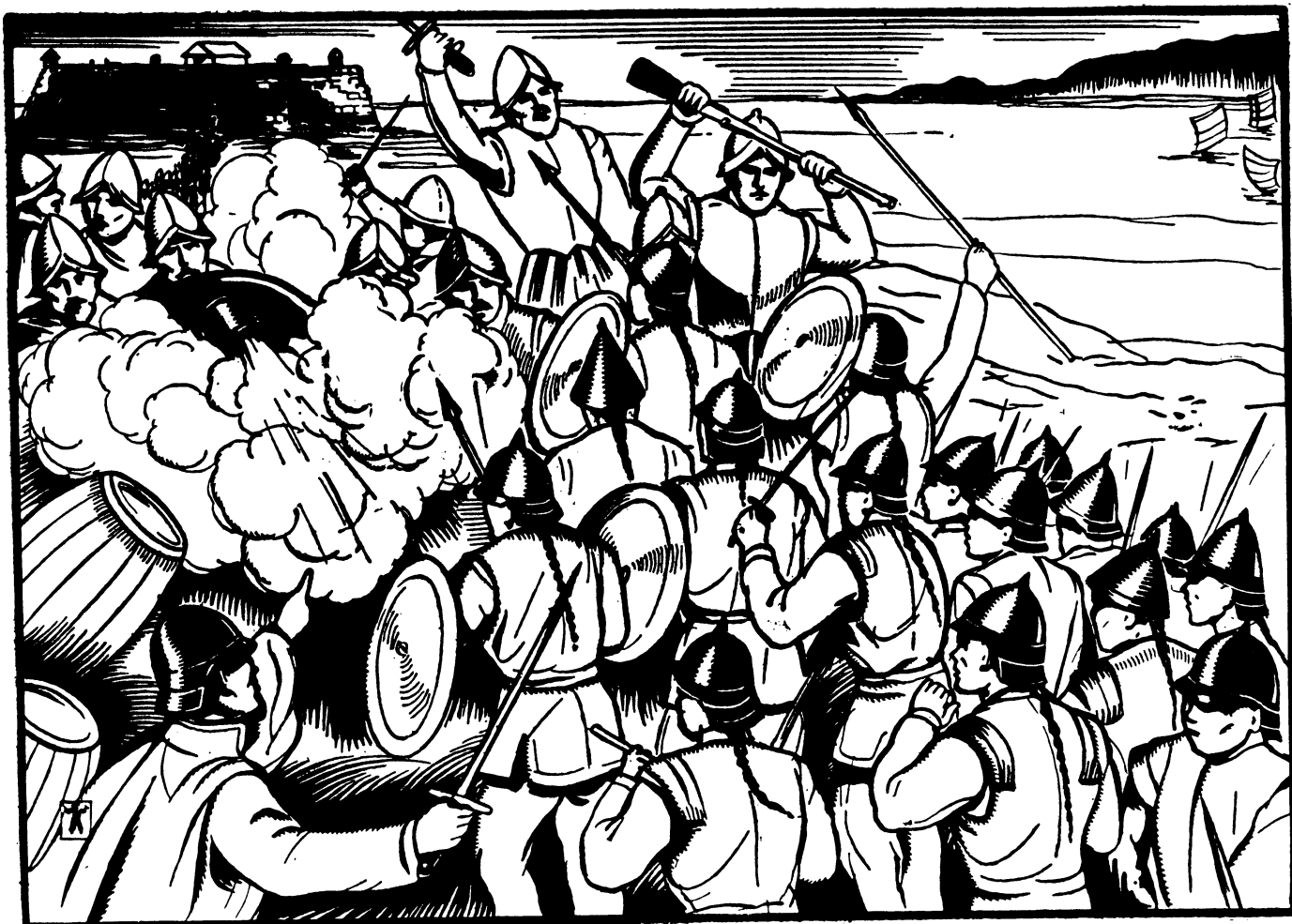
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THE BUILDING OF THE PHILIPPINE NATION

The Invasion of Limahong

HARDLY had the Spaniards established themselves in Manila, when on November, 1574 a large fleet of 62 Chinese warships entered the Bay. This fleet was under the command of Limahong, the corsair. Next in command was Sioco, a Japanese captain. In this expedition were 3,000 men and a large number of women who were to form the nucleus of a new Chinese settlement in the country.

In 1574 Sioco led the first attack of the invaders with 700 men during which encounter Goiti was killed. The invaders were driven back and Manila was saved. Failing in an attempt to stir up a Filipino revolution against the Spanish government, Limahong settled at Lingayen. Here he was surprised by 2,500 Filipinos and 250 Spaniards under the leadership of Salcedo. The

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Editorials



It may be taken for granted that the Commonwealth Government, in what has been called its program of "nationalizing the retail trade" of the country, would not wish to take any steps that would contravene treaties which the United States has entered into with foreign nations. Yet that the Government should begin an effort to put an end to the anomalous situation in which it is said as much as eighty per cent of the retail trade is in the hands of aliens, mostly Chinese, and, latterly, Japanese, is nothing less than a duty of those who have been entrusted with the management of governmental functions.

Such a move is not at all to be interpreted as one hostile to respected foreign merchants here who have for so long—as indeed their predecessors have for centuries—played an important part in the economy of the country.

In considering the questions that arise in connection with this problem, it is necessary to take into consideration the fact that the Chinese have been for hundreds of years in virtual control of retail trade throughout the whole of Malaysia and the Pacific islands. The Chinese are admittedly superlative traders, enterprising and fearless, often going to undeveloped and even savage regions where no other trader would dare to go, self-denying and thrifty, content with the smallest profit. As such they have been valuable agents of civilization and social progress.

But this is not the whole story. The region of the world referred to has long been a colonial area in which the native peoples themselves exercised no or very little control over their own affairs. And despite oppressive regulations at times enforced against the Chinese and the perpetration even of occasional massacres of these ubiquitous traders, the various colonial governments always found it advantageous in the long run to cooperate with them. As one writer put it (A. Vandenbosch: "The Dutch East Indies", 1933):

"They [the Chinese] asked only for the opportunity of improving their economic position, and in this they met with no opposition from the Dutch, for the Dutch found their presence necessary for the exploitation of the islands. Their interests complemented each other as the Chinese served as the trade intermediaries between the natives and the Dutch."

In the Philippines, after the various decrees of banishment, the Chinese were always invited to return again "as the private interests of the officials did not happen to coincide with those of the creole traders; the consequence was that the Chinese soon streamed back again in incredible numbers". So wrote Feodor Jagor in his "Travels in the Philippines" (1873). He went on:

"The [Spanish] colony certainly could not maintain its position without the 'Sangleys', who came annually in great numbers in the junks from China, and spread all over the country and in the towns as shop-

keepers, artisans, gardeners, and fishermen: besides which they were the only skillful and industrious workers, as the Filipinos under the priestly domination had forgotten altogether many trades in which they had engaged in former times."

The activities of the natives were everywhere restricted to working the soil. They were purposely kept in a stage of practical peonage. In the Philippines, wrote Regidor and Mason ("Commercial Progress in the Philippine Islands", 1905):

"In the early period of Spanish sovereignty, the authorities at Madrid had decreed that no Filipino could be held liable for the repayment of any loan above twenty-five dollars, which restriction was evaded later on by securing the loans by mortgage. The original intention of the law was to protect the natives from falling into the hands of rapacious money-lenders, but in practice the system became tyrannous."

It is obvious that the native peoples everywhere in Malaysia had very little chance in trade against the virtual monopolies, at least semi-organized, which were established by the Chinese and more or less overtly backed by the various imperialist governments.

It may be true, as has often been stated, that the genius of the Malays does not run to what is called "business", that they are too "indolent, pleasure-loving, and improvident", but such subjective judgments are worth very little. Racial psychologies, if such there be, are not easily analyzed and such broad generalizations are usually as inaccurate and misleading as they are easy to make. The psychology of a people must in the end be determined largely by the conditions of their lives, and environmental circumstances usually bring out the necessary aptitudes and qualities. While a people naturally would be indolent and improvident on some "Eden Isle", if life became more difficult for them, harder qualities would certainly develop. Also, as Rizal pointed out, if the "Indios" were "indolent" it was because industriousness benefited only their masters, and not themselves.

And even if the Filipinos as a people could never become the "natural" traders the Chinese, or some of the Chinese, are; if they have, let us say, characteristics that lead the generality to other pursuits than the penny-splitting of the shopkeeper, it would be enough if only some of them, a few thousand of them, were given an opportunity gradually to get a foothold in the retail business. In any case, it would still appear self-evident that the least the now practically autonomous Philippine Government is in duty bound to do, is to see to it that the people whom it represents get the encouragement and the protection in business in their own country to which they are entitled by natural right.

Who would have said a few score years ago that the hermit Japanese were "natural" traders? It is well known that it is the Japanese Government which has sent Japanese merchants abroad in the Pacific, trained in special schools even to the point of how to arrange their show-cases and

display their goods, backed by aggressive banking houses, supported and defended everywhere by their Government.

No autonomous people could tolerate a situation in which almost the entire retail trade is in the hands of foreigners, especially foreigners who are not to be assimilated; traders who their lives long continue to maintain their homes in the country they came from; who maintain their own communities, associations, and schools; who obey their own local officials, in many cases not even known to the local authorities; traders who through the power of their home government, if not in sheer numbers and organizations are in a position to bring dangerous pressure to bear on the people among whom they live.

A distinction should here be made between the Chinese and the Japanese. The Chinese are not the subjects of an imperialistic and aggressive State, at least at the present time. They have performed and still perform a most important function. They have intermarried with the local population to a large extent; a considerable proportion of Filipinos, in fact, have Chinese blood and bear Chinese names, or names of Chinese derivation, pointing to a long and fruitful association that has been of definite benefit to the country.

Yet the Chinese as Chinese should realize that changes are taking place in this country that are wholly natural under the circumstances. They will have to reconcile themselves to a trend which will reduce the importance of their position in the retail trade at least relatively; not necessarily absolutely. They would do well to take this in good grace and to adopt only such attitudes as conform to the general rightful policy of the Government.

The Government, on the other hand, should recognize that a situation that has existed for centuries can not be abruptly altered. It would make a serious mistake in attempting to change the existing economy too rapidly. The general aim should never be lost sight of, but progress toward it should be through a general policy rather than through a set program. There should be no attempt at dispossession, no injustice, no discrimination even. All the people of a country are entitled to the equal protection of the law. A negative policy could only do harm, seriously disrupting the country's economic and social life and disturbing relations with neighboring countries.

The policy must be the positive one of encouraging native enterprise rather than discouraging foreign enterprise. This can be done through the organization of cooperatives, extension of credits, and, most important, through education, preparation, training. The matter is not simply one of organization and credit, but involves aptitudes, training, and experience. Millions of pesos might easily be wasted in an unsuccessful attempt to establish unsuitable people in the retail business. The whole movement might easily degenerate into what is often contemptuously characterized as "politics", for the aggrandizement and profit of a few at the cost of all.

Furthermore, the movement should be pushed forward persistently but cautiously, and without undue advertisement, taking care not to arouse bitter resentment and resistance on the one side and prejudice and antagonism and the spirit of injustice on the other. The whole matter should be looked upon as a major problem of statesmanship.

not to be lightly undertaken and completely solved in a few years' time.

The informing spirit should be the determination to provide opportunity for the native, not to discriminate against the alien. The foreigners among us of this generation, particularly the Chinese, are in no wise personally responsible for the existing situation, are only intent on making an honest living like any good citizen, and constitute together one of the most useful elements in the population.

If the trouble between Russia and Finland is the result of a calculated effort on the part of Britain and France to create a diversion, directing world attention from the half-hearted "European War"—which no one wants to fight—and centering it upon the "Russian Bolshevik menace", with the further aim of enlisting American sympathy in a possible moral if not military offensive against the Soviet Union, the effort, to judge by the world press, seems to be succeeding. Washington officials, however, have, after the first few days, begun to show a little more caution.

What should lead to earnest thought, is the fact that those who are now among the loudest condemners of Russia, besides Britain and France, of course, are such powers as Italy and Japan—Italy, which besides destroying Ethiopia, only a few months ago ravaged Albania; and Japan, whose armed forces have made large sections of China their war-ground and killed Chinese, non-combatants as well as combatants, by the hundreds of thousands.

Russia's air raids of Helsingfors and a few other points along the Finland border by groups of five or six warplanes, when it could have sent great air fleets, and all its other measures so far, are indicative of a restraint hardly to be expected from a power engaged in warfare without a limited objective.

Though the Finns are giving a brave account of themselves in the resistance to their powerful antagonist, the Finnish Government, reconstituted only a day or two after the onset of the Russian attack, has already attempted to open peace negotiations. Why, then, that stubborn opposition to the Russian demands, which from so small a country, faced by such overwhelming odds, was, on the face of it, so hopeless, not to say foolhardy?

The answer can only be that advanced in the first paragraph of this editorial. The Finnish Government served as a cat's-paw. The Government of the Soviet Union must have been well aware of the situation and of the effect that the action it finally took after weeks of unsuccessful negotiation, was likely to have on world opinion and the shaping of world forces, and must also have had reason to relegate these considerations to secondary position.

It is easy enough to condemn the course of Russia outright, despite the fact that one thus finds himself joining in a chorus in which the voices of other and far more confirmed aggressors ring high and shrill. It is, in fact, difficult not to join in the general chorus, whether sincere or not, raised against this new act of aggression by a great power against a small nation.

Yet those who oppose aggression on principle, need not



by any compulsion of logic or fairmindedness, condemn every and all resort to force by one nation against another. Even aggression itself is, by definition, "a first or unprovoked attack", "the first act of injury or first act leading to war or controversy", and there is always room for argument, valid or specious, as to whether an act of supposed aggression is actually the first, or an unprovoked, act. But there is no need, and the writer has indeed no desire, to fall back on what might be considered quibbling. There never was a time when frank and unequivocal expression of opinion was more necessary.

With far greater justice than in the case of Japan in Manchuria, for one example, may the Russian action against Finland be looked upon as a strategically necessary preventive measure. The chief concessions Russia asked were that Finland cede, in exchange for certain Russian territory, a Finnish area lying in closest proximity to the important Russian port city, Leningrad, which alone contains a population almost half as large as the population of the whole of Finland; and that it agree to the lease or purchase by Russia of a number of strategically situated islands in the Gulf of Finland as naval bases, this Gulf being virtually an inland Russian sea. Russia also asked for certain concessions in the Far North for the safe-guarding of the important Russian Arctic port, Murmansk, and the highly strategic railroad that runs south from there. Russia made demands of a similar nature on Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania in recent months, which were accepted without great delay or protest.

It should be remembered that all these present-day nominally independent states were before the World War parts of Czarist Russia, constituting important sections of its coastline in the Baltic Sea and the Arctic Ocean.

It is also important to recall that during the World War, the Allies maintained a military front in northern Russia through 1918 and 1919 (the year after the armistice), the Archangel sector protecting Finland's flank and this enabling the Finnish armies to hold the Bolshevik troops based on Petrograd (now Leningrad) in check. Recognition and assistance from the Allies started Finland on its national career. Invaded earlier in the War by a German force, the Russo-German Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, signed on March 3, 1918, had confirmed Finland's "independence", though four days later, on March 7, Finland signed a treaty with Germany making it Germany's ally and vassal. The Germans pursued the ulterior aim of securing Finnish military cooperation against the Murmansk Railway which was guarded by a British expeditionary force, and, according to the Encyclopaedia Britannica:

"The claim of the [German] liberators upon the gratitude of the Finns was assuming the most peremptory forms known to diplomacy when, on July 18, the Allied offensive on the West diverted Germany's forces. Thus valuable time was gained until the Armistice of November 11, 1918, orientated Finland towards the democratic regime associated with England and America. Scinhufofud was succeeded on December 12 by Mannerheim as regent, who formed a coalition government. . . . The German troops, in part mutinous, were conveyed back to Germany. . . . When, at the end of May, 1919, the British 237th Brigade. . . reached Lake Onega, Mannerheim offered cooperation in return for Petrozavodsk. The offer being declined, a Finnish volunteer force nevertheless assaulted the town, but without success. Again, at the close of the year, when the White Russian General Yudenitsch marched on Petrograd, Mannerheim sounded the Allies on Finnish intervention. He received no encouragement from Paris or London. . . ."

When the supposedly so clever Joachim von Ribbentrop signed away Germany's regained interests in the Baltic

area, in exchange for what seems to have been nothing in particular, it was a foregone conclusion that Russia would make an effort to nullify in so far as possible the forced break-up of its former territories. The first step was to regain military control of the western continental coastal areas on the Baltic; the present effort is made with the aim of securing better protection of Leningrad and preventing the possible bottling up of the Russian fleet in the Gulf of Finland.

A matter that undoubtedly helped to bring the situation to a head was the announced intention of Finland, with the cooperation of Sweden, to fortify the formerly Russian and highly strategic Aaland Islands, at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, to which plan Germany, some months ago, "withdrew its objections"!

But Finland, even if its intentions were Simon-pure, unfortunately occupies a dangerous flanking position with respect to Russia. The Soviet Government undoubtedly visualizes the possibility of the little country being used again, with or without its consent, as a base of attack. Finnish assurances in this regard were, of course, of little practical value.

The menace of the Finnish position was clearly illustrated by the reported sinking of a number of Russian warships by Finnish coast defenses during the first few days of the fighting; also the report that Russian troops met with "unexpected difficulties" in the Karelian Isthmus, just north of Leningrad, leads to speculation.

Who can say that Russia could afford to disregard the menace, not of course, of little Finland itself, but of the geographical position it unfortunately occupies?

The whole situation brings up the problem of the rights of great nations versus the rights of small nations. It may well be said that a great nation represents not only a great political power, but a correspondingly large section of the whole of mankind, whose interests naturally have priority over those of smaller groups of people on the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number. It is a corollary, however, that the greater power of some nations carries with it a greater responsibility to the whole of mankind.

Certain great powers, such as Britain, France, and the United States, have through centuries of history demonstrated more or less satisfactorily their worthiness to exercise great power in the world; they have developed some sense of responsibility to others as well as to themselves, exercised at least within the limits set by the competitive system. It is for this reason that it rarely occurs to any one to object to, say, the control of the Panama Canal by the United States, or of the Suez Canal by Britain, or even to British possession of such bases as Gibraltar and Singapore. American and British control of the two great ocean canals of the world has not resulted in discrimination against the shipping and trade interests of other nations. Control of the Mediterranean by Britain has not meant the end of Spain or of Italy and many smaller nations.

The Soviet Union, like Japan, is a new power in the world. Japan, favored by some success in recent decades, has shown no realization of the responsibility of a great power to the world at large. It has misused its power and brought death and destruction and suffering to millions of people. Therefore, even those who would not question

he right of Russia to establish itself and consolidate its position, must look with some anxiety upon its present course.

Will Stalin show himself to be the great leader of a great people, or will he prove to be just another despot, dreaming of world-conquest? Are his actions of the past few months justifiable measures of high strategy or do they but mark the beginning of an effort to impose his will upon the world by violence, as Hitler, who acted as if small nations have no rights at all, essayed to do?

That this is not the spirit of communism, is not entirely reassuring, for as far as the outside world can judge, Stalin appears to be a practically absolute ruler.

Note—The foregoing was written within the first few days after the outbreak of the fighting. Since then, the munitions and other help sent to Finland, the risky expulsion of the Soviet Union from the League of Nations (Japan and Italy were never expelled; they only resigned in disgruntlement because the League lapped them on the wrist), the increasing anti-Soviet propaganda all over the world—all would seem to prove Russia's justification for taking defensive measures.

At this Christmas season, like so many in the past, war on earth, hatred among men, is the sad factual antithesis to the glad cry, **Christ-mass** "Peace on earth, good-will to men".

"So hallow'd and so gracious is the time—that season wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated", wrote Shakespeare, "that the bird of dawn singeth all night long: and then, they say, no spirit can walk abroad: the nights are wholesome: then no planets strike, no fairies take, nor witch has power to charm."

Alas, foul spirits are abroad, the days are full of terror as

armies strike, and there is weeping instead of song in many parts of the world.

"Christmas", as a word, is derived from *Christ* and *Mass*—"the sequence of prayers and ceremonies constituting the commemorative sacrifice of the Body and Blood of Christ under the appearances of bread and wine". But while priests and the pious generally break the sacred bread and drink the wine, the great human sacrifice goes on and men's bodies are broken and their blood is shed on the battlefields as for thousands of years past.

Perhaps not until the last syllable of "Christmas" comes to connote Christ's spirit inspiring and guiding the masses of the people, the great body of mankind, and their leaders as well, shall we be able to commemorate a great individual sacrifice while not ourselves despairingly in the midst of a world holocaust.

And that time will never come so long as the masses allow themselves to be ruled and brought to slaughter through the prevailing system of competitive greed that makes all wars, and that is yet upheld and extolled by too many who profess the name of Christ but serve the Antichrist that has the world in its serpent's coils.

As Christ, who was born in a stable and who lived with nowhere to lay his head, died a criminal's death because his enemies said he wanted to be king, so the masses, disinherited and betrayed, are crucified by the millions today, though the fear still lives that one day they will establish their kingship. Under their democratic sovereignty, the world at last would have peace, and hallowed and gracious would be that time.



Manila from the 16th to the 18th Century

From "*Voyage dans les Mers de L'Inde*" (Paris, 1781)

By M. Le Gentil

Translated from the original French

By Fred C. Fisher

Of the Political Status of Manila from 1565 to 1775 (Continued)

THE Royal Audience, in turn, made itself feared in Manila. This tribunal was vested with the right of appointing one of its members to govern *ad interim* when the office of Governor was left vacant. This prerogative emboldened the Royal Audience to such a point that it laid hands on the person of the Archbishop of Manila. This prelate was imprisoned by the Royal Audience and at the same time deprived of his archbishopric. The affair, which caused a great stir, occurred during the term of office of the Governor of whom I have spoken. I do not know whether the Governor took part in the affair or not, or what the outcome was.

I find nothing remarkable in the actions of the governors who followed. They all more or less upheld the name which Manila had acquired under the preceding governors. Their most important action was to reconquer the provinces of Luzon, which rebelled a number of times, and which they succeeded in doing without much bloodshed.

This brings us down to the year 1663. By this time Manila had suffered a considerable decline. The Governor who was appointed in 1663 held office only until 1668. In this year he was arrested and imprisoned by order of the Inquisition, the Commissioner Resident in Manila having brought a number of charges against him concerning his methods of government. In 1669 that unfortunate Governor was sent to Mexico, as a prisoner. He died on the way across. The Holy Tribunal of Mexico decided that the judgment of the Commissioner of the Holy Office in Manila against the Governor was void, unjust, and unwarranted.

Man, wherever he may be, always endeavors to dominate and oppress his fellow. I have just shown how the Royal Audience imprisoned the Archbishop of Manila and deprived him of his office. Now it was a mere Commissioner of the Inquisition, an empty-headed Jacobin, who dared to lay hands on the Governor, and concoct false charges against his enemy to destroy him; for it appears that it was by reason of personal hatred against the Governor that this Jacobin was led to become his accuser. This affair made

such a stir in Manila that the people were still talking about it in my time. The military men were particularly indignant about it; and so were the members of the Royal Audience, whom I heard say more than once that such an outrage was no longer possible. It is important to note that the Governor was not arrested for any matter connected with religion. The result was that the Commissioner of the Inquisition was driven away, and the office of Commissioner of the Holy Office was held for several years by Agustinian friars.



By an ordinance of the Court of Spain of April 2, 1664, confirmed by another of October 22, 1669, whenever there was a vacancy in the office of the Governor of Manila the government was to be carried on by the Royal Audience with respect to civil and political matters and by the Senior Justice of that Court with respect to military affairs. Thus it was that the Royal Audience, which was by no means loath to extend its power, very willingly assumed the powers left vacant by the Governor. During this period I perceive that Manila was going downhill day by day, until this city, which had formerly dominated the whole of the Philippine Archipelago and the Moluccas, which had repulsed one of the most powerful nations of Europe, and had even humiliated it on more than one occasion in this part of the world, now lies prostrate, without strength and without vigour.

In 1715 the Royal Audience still enjoyed the right of carrying on the government whenever the Governor's position was left vacant. This power was exercised by it for the last time in this year and it was a truly tragic event which appears to have been the cause of the change in this system—an event which could only have occurred at the end of the world,—that is to say, in a place too far from the capital to be kept constantly under the eye of the monarch.

The Governor who came to Manila on August 9, 1717, to assume the command of the government had been here less than three years when he was murdered in his palace on October 11, 1719, together with his son, who was the commander of the citadel. I have been unable to ascertain what was the cause of this horrible occurrence. All that I have been able to learn was that the principal citizens of Manila took refuge in the convents. It is not known whether the Archbishop was one of the instigators of the conspiracy, but it is a singular coincidence that the Governor had arrested that prelate on October 11, the very day of the murder. The Governor had foreseen everything. As he suspected that something might happen, he had supplied himself with loaded pistols and muskets. He had doubled his guards, but they were corrupted as well as the halberdiers whose special duty it is to guard the person of the governors, for the murderers met no opposition when they arrived. The conspirators left the Agustinian convent in a procession and went directly to the palace. On entering they found the unfortunate Governor without guards. One of them struck him a blow which stretched him on the ground. On hearing him make outcry some people came to his assistance; the conspirators were driven back and the Governor was raised from the ground so that his wound might be dressed. One of his abominable assailants, having mingled with the crowd under the pretext of assisting those who were carrying the unhappy victim away, plunged a dagger into his back, inflicting a mortal wound. During all this time a priest was exhorting him

to prepare for death. The Governor's son was at that time in the citadel. Having heard the disturbance and having seen a great crowd in the street, he mounted his horse and came to the assistance of his father; but he arrived too late. He was arrested and killed by the first of the traitors he met.

This zealous son made a mistake; his first impulse carried him away—he thought of nothing but going to the assistance of his father, without reflection as to the best course to pursue. If, instead of mounting his horse he had made use of the cannon of the citadel he would soon have scattered that cowardly band, for the guns of the citadel directly command the two streets which connect the Agustinian convent with the Governor's palace, and also command the Governor's palace itself. This would have been the only means of overcoming the effect of the conspiracy.

From the Governor's palace the conspirators went to the citadel. The populace joined them and released all the people whom the deceased Governor had caused to be imprisoned. They proclaimed the Archbishop as the new Governor. The latter pretended to be unwilling, but made a show of yielding to insistence. He took the reins of power in hand. The dead were buried, and peace was restored in Manila. His government continued for about two years; but no mention is made during this period of the Royal Audience which, nevertheless, as we have observed, was legally entitled to assume the powers of government during the period of vacancy. So here we find Manila in a state of revolt, with an ecclesiastic at the head of its civil and political affairs. This rebellion caused a great sensation in Madrid. The King sent Don Toribio Jose de Cosio y Campa, Marquis of Torre Campo, to Manila, where he arrived in 1721. The Archbishop turned the government over to him on August 6. Never before had Manila received a Governor provided with such a number of names! Perhaps his selection was due to this nomenclature, as tending to overawe the rebel city. He was vested with great authority and sent out with express orders to avenge the death of his predecessor; but he found so many difficulties and obstacles in his way that he did not dare to attempt to carry out his instructions. Nevertheless, it was necessary to make a report to the King; and in order to avoid the necessity of taking action against the murderers, whom he feared, he reported that they were dead. This was very easy to do in such a distant country, which no one could leave without the permission of the Governor and from which it was no less difficult to transmit information to Europe without his consent. It must be confessed that Manila had indeed fallen from her high estate. There were no longer any regular troops to support an enterprise of that kind which, so to speak, involved the subjection of the whole city—a city which had at its head a prodigious number of friars. Thus it was that the Governor decided to follow the path of prudence, and so succeeded in holding his office until 1729.

The History of the Franciscans highly praises his administration, saying that he governed with all requisite sagacity and prudence. If he had acted in any other manner, he would certainly have been in danger of losing his life; or at the very least, he would have been excommunicated. I have recounted this occurrence just as it was narrated to me in Manila by several persons; for the History of the

Franciscans is silent concerning its details. I have been told that not long ago one of the descendants of the principal murderers was still living in Manila, but in great poverty.

The Governor who came out to Manila in 1729 was the bearer of some instructions concerning this affair; but nothing came of them.

The History of the Franciscans terminates with this period, the year 1729.

The Marquis of Obando was the Governor in 1750. It is said in Manila that he was an energetic man, and that he ruled the city firmly. He re-organized the service of the Acapulco galleons. Before his time the Manilans used to carry water on the ships in jars or in leather water bags which they hung in the rigging. The vessels often ran out of water and were obliged to depend on the rains. The Marquis of Obando had water tanks made and gave orders that a sufficient number should be carried for the whole voyage. He organized the crews of the vessels and limited each one to his ration. In short the Acapulco trade was brought up to the European standard.

Nevertheless, this Governor, an educated man of excellent judgment, was of the opinion that the Acapulco trade should be abolished as being contrary to the formation of a strong colony in the Philippines, and I believe that he was right; but he should have included in his plan a reformation of the Inquisition and the elimination of the prodigious number of friars of the different orders, who have always appeared to me to be the greatest obstacle to the success of a solid establishment in the Philippines. Señor Arandia was the Governor of Manila from 1754 to 1755. He was one of the most energetic governors that had ever come to Manila, and was still so spoken of in my time. He was a man singularly zealous in the service of the King and greatly attached to His Majesty's person. It was he who organized the military force better than it had ever been before. Before his time there was no sort of regimental organization in Manila. The soldiers went about barefooted, badly dressed, and poorly paid. Señor Arandia proposed to the Court of Spain that two thousand soldiers should always be kept in Manila, organized and equipped as well as European troops are. To this the King consented. This wise and astute Governor, observing what had happened to two of his predecessors, of whom one had been imprisoned by the Inquisition and another murdered, was mild and ingratiating as long as he saw that he was not in a position to oppose the Manilans successfully. He organized his regiment without ostentation and gave the military organization the importance it deserved. The soldiers were well paid and well cared for. He maintained friendly relations with the officers, associated with them exclusively, and entertained them frequently as guests at his table. In short, as soon as he considered that he was in a position to offer resistance to the schemes of his opponents, he changed his policy, became firm, and insisted upon the execution of his orders. He soon dominated that rebel city. To all this must be added the statement that he was an honest and incorruptible man. He was the sworn enemy of the friars and was soon hated by them; but he could not be accused of any act of injustice. He was hated only because he was an honest and faithful servant of the King, because he could not be bribed, and because he was the enemy of

the friars who had on their side the support of all the city. I have been informed of these facts by disinterested persons who have always spoken with impartiality. What happened to him? He was not murdered; but his death is not regarded in Manila as having been a natural one. He died in 1759. He was a very vigorous man, but was carried off almost suddenly. A post mortem examination was held and the surgeon charged with this operation subjected his person to indignities. I should not dare to say or even to think what I was told, however, which was that a Franciscan friar boasted of having poisoned him.

Governor Arandia was succeeded by the Archbishop of Manila, Manuel de Roxo. It was during his incumbency that the city was taken by the English. He died of a broken heart in 1763. The English restored the city to Don Simon de Anda y Salazar, the Señor Justice of the Royal Audience, who had taken a leading part during the war—holding the provinces in subjection to the King, as I shall relate further on.

The Court of Spain changed its ancient practises, and about this time sent a Lieutenant-Governor to Manila, to whom Justice Anda transmitted the wand of office; but shortly after that Don Jose Raon was sent to Manila to be the Governor there, and Justice Anda returned to Europe with the title of Counselor of Castile, which the King conferred upon him in recognition of his services. I was acquainted with Justice Anda. He was a most zealous servitor of the King and a very honest man. He constantly threatened the Manilans that he would tell the King what was going on here. He embarked on the *Buen Consejo* in 1767.

In the art of enriching himself without causing an outcry, Don Jose Raon was one of the most astute governors Manila ever had. In 1768 Manila was in the same condition in which the English had left it in 1763—without artillery and without powder, her soldiers badly fed and poorly paid. I shall have occasion to say more about the Governor in the following chapters.

The King decided to send Justice Anda back to Manila, which was accordingly done. Upon his arrival Governor Jose Raon was put in prison, together with his son and his Secretary. The new Governor, who had arrived full of energy, made Raon endure an extremely severe "residence". Those who had been most distinguished as the recipients of his favors were the first to make complaints against him. He died of chagrin. His Secretary was sentenced to banishment in Africa. That is all I know about the matter.

Governor Anda devoted himself to the re-establishment of order and justice. According to letters I have received from Manila, he conducted an inquiry into the conduct of persons whom I thought, while I was living in Manila, he was inclined to favor. However, this man, although endowed with vigorous health and inured to work and to the climate, did not govern for more than three or four years. The news of his death, published about a year ago, indicates that he died in 1775 or 1776.

There seems to be a fatality attached to the Governors of Manila, as I have said. It is morally certain, when they go there, that they will never leave the country alive.

(To be continued)

The Koronadal Valley, Cotabato

By Dominador Z. Rosell



The South Koronadal at Dadiangas. Mount Matutum rises to the right.

MINDANAO, next to Luzon, is the largest island in the Philippine Archipelago. It has vast natural resources, many of them practically untouched by civilized hands, although haphazard exploitation of a few easily accessible areas has been going on for generations. The Koronadal Valley, chosen by the National Land Settlement Administration for colonization, is one of the most promising of the undeveloped regions.

The word "Koronadal" is a corruption of two Maguin-danao words, namely, *koron* (kalon) which means cogon grass and *nadal* (dalal) which means plain. Generally, the valley is an extensive plain which was formed by deposition and emergence. It is not really a valley at all but a raised plain that was once a sea-bed. The dominant vegetation is made up of grasses, mostly cogon, talahib, aguin-gay, and salibon, and some *parang* type of trees. Forests are found in patches while second-growth forests are common along the creeks and on the hillsides. Buri palms grow in the southern, while bamboos are very common in the middle and northern areas of the Koronadal.

The valley is situated in southern Mindanao, reaching from the northern shore of Sarangani Bay at Dadiangas in a northwesterly direction to Lutayan barrio on Buluan Lake, approximately eighty kilometers in a straight line. There are two mountain ranges, for which the names Quezon Range and Roxas Range have been suggested. The most important landmark on the east side of the valley is Mount Matutum in the Quezon Range. This is a volcano, probably of Pleistocene origin, which rises majestically to an altitude of 7,376 feet above sea level. Viewed from the sitio of Polomuloc on a cloudless day, it rivals Mayon Volcano in symmetry and beauty.

During my travels in the twenty-seven leading agricultural provinces of the Philippines, I have seen no other such extensive region distinguished by practically a single soil formation, good climate, easy accessibility, and freedom from malaria. The soil of this valley is even better than that of the famous Davao Penal Colony Farm, as is admitted by the Superintendent of the Colony himself.

Three distinct areas in the valley are spoken of, namely, South Koronadal, Middle Koronadal, and North Koronadal, though the soil is all of the same formation. It

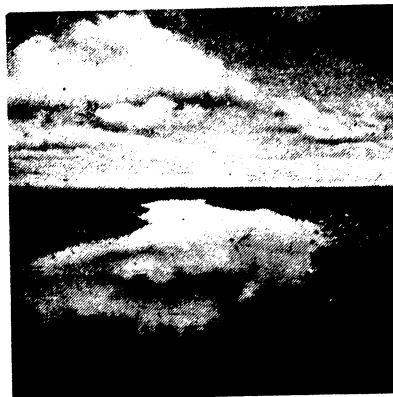
consists of a recent alluvial deposition of sandy materials probably derived from the disintegration and weathering of the volcanic rocks in the Quezon and Roxas Ranges and Matutum Volcano. Except for the differences in altitude, vegetative cover, amount of moisture, and temperature, the soil of the valley is practically the same in texture, structure, and constitution throughout the valley.

The South Koronadal comprises part of the Buayan Plain and part of the Makar Plain, with the Buayan River on the east and the Makar River on the west. The Siluay and its tributary, the Klinan River bisects the middle portion of the South Koronadal. The soil of this part of the valley consist of sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, and coarse silt loam. These soils belong to the same group of soils as the Angeles, La Paz, and Luisita soils of Pampanga and Tarlac provinces, where the best sugar cane in Luzon is grown. For intensive farming this group of soils need only sulphate of ammonia for commercial fertilizer.

Before the settlers of the National Land Settlement Administration arrived in this part of the valley in February, 1939, the South Koronadal was populated by only a few Filipino Christians and Spanish overseers of cattle ranches in the area. There are, however, many Moro residents at Makar and Buayan as well as a number of Bila-an groups throughout these two Municipal Districts. Most of the Filipino Christians are from Luzon and are settlers of less than ten years standing. Mr. Francisco Natividad, Mr. Julio Hilado, Mr. Gregorio Limjap, and Mr. Salvador Natividad are among the outstanding figures in this part of the valley. Cattle-raising is their mainstay. However, coconuts, abaca, coffee, cacao, and citrus trees have also been planted. Goats, hogs, and poultry are raised. A number of coconut plantation are already in full bearing and producing copra. The plantations at Buluan, Abdalal, and Konal sitios are owned by Moro residents, while those at Makar and Buayan are owned by the Filipino Christians. Corn and palay are also planted by the Moro and Bila-an groups in this part of the valley. The establishment of the barrio site of the Settlement Administration at Lagao has encouraged the people, Moro and Bila-an as well as Christian, to plant many kinds of crops. Before

the establishment of the settlement in this place, interisland boats called only once a month at Dadiangas, or even more rarely. Today, from two to three interisland boats call at Dadiangas every week. They come from Davao, Manila, Cebu, or Zamboanga.

About twenty-six kilometers northwest



Liguasan Marsh

(Continued on page 507)

A Mandaya is Born

By Jose Mañgune

THE stork is hourly expected to visit a Mandaya's hut. Loyal kin, solicitous friends, and well-meaning neighbors, each of them bearing a brand of firewood with a glowing tip, silently make their way to the house of the expectant mother. They all quietly and solemnly deposit their firebrands under the house, as usual built on stilts, so that their incandescent points, like sharp and fiery eyes, will keep careful vigil, far into the night if necessary, until the child has been born. The lighted brand gives license to the bearer to climb the notched, one-post ladder and to squat on the bamboo flooring, as he awaits the consummation of the blessed event. The glowing stick of firewood is a token of good-will and a sign of friendship; and, carefully tended by loyal kin, it will drive away the *tagbanuas* (witches) and the *busaus* (ghosts and evil spirits) from the immediate vicinity.

Comes the final birth-throe. The *magsikad*, who is almost always an old hag of the tribe, mumbles an invocation, supplicating her god to steady and guide her hands and conjuring the good spirits to make her present offices a success. Without making even a pretense at cleansing her dark and gnarled hands, she assists at the birth, then, with water freshly taken from the nearby river, she bathes the new-born babe. With a sneer of studied nonchalance playing on her wrinkled face, she unfeelingly cuts the umbilical cord with a sharp-edged piece of bamboo and dabs the coarsely pulverized powder of the burned coconut husk on the uneven edges of the wound. Finally, muttering fervent thanks to her god and to the good spirits for not having failed her, she slowly and ceremoniously traces with her bloody index finger the lips of the little one, in order to make them red, full, and beautiful (so the tribe believes).

Then arises the problem of giving the infant a name. There is originality and plenty of native color in the Mandayan system of giving a name to the new-born. Liberty in the choice of names, guided only by the rules of euphony and the aesthetic sense, is absolutely unknown to the Mandayas. Chance, alone, rigorously controls the Mandayan naming of a babe.

Peals of healthy cries coming from new and virile little lungs fill the hut. No sooner has this wave of delightful music blended with the hushed stillness of the sylvan surrounding, than triumphant shouts, shrill shrieks, discordant laughter, rend the air. And, forthwith, the exultant father rushes out of doors; runs as fast as he can and as far as his wind will take him, until his pounding heart, heaving breast, and leaden legs, altogether resist the inertia of continued motion, and he falls exhausted to the ground, unconscious of the world. After a time he comes to his senses with a sudden start. And the *kabog* (bat), whose coveted solitude he has so unceremoniously trespassed, indignantly flaps its wings to seek a more secluded spot. But the Mandaya father is satisfied. Thorn-scarred and weary, but with a flushed and exulting countenance, he slowly retraces his steps to his home; and gleefully and proudly names



his new-born child—Kabog. Or was it a *bato* (stone) he first saw as he recovered his senses? Then with a sardonic grin on his sweaty visage, he rejoicingly calls his little one Bato. In fine, the name of the first object (be it animal, bird, tree, or some inanimate thing) that catches the father's eyes as he comes to himself, becomes the infant's name.

If, when the happy event occurs, the father is ill, or a storm makes it impossible to go out of doors, or the night is pitch-dark and objects can not be seen, then the task of obtaining a name for the new-born becomes less strenuous, though quite expensive for the poor Mandaya. Under any of the circumstances mentioned, *tuba* and *basi* flows aplenty. These native beverages go "round and 'round" until the erstwhile strutting father drops ingloriously into a drunken stupor. When he comes out of his daze and perchance thinks of cleaning his dirty self, he goes with unsteady and wobbling legs to the nearby river and gives himself the luxury of a long over-due and much needed, bath. Returning, then, to his house, he sheepishly names his child Limpieza. (May he always be clean). Or did he resolve to help in digging up the daily meal of camotes? Then, more blatantly he calls his new-born Tumabang (meaning Helpful). What a heaven-sent! Another slave is added to the family. Thus, the first notion of anything that comes into the father's foggy brain as he rallies from his drunken stupor, invariably becomes the infant's name.

These primitive ways of naming the new-born child indiscriminately after objects, actions, and even ideas, render it impossible for a stranger to determine from the name alone the sex of a Mandaya. Only a Mandaya can correctly determine, from the intonation and behavior of the speaker, the sex of a mentioned individual.

In the primitive manner of naming an infant after natural objects, can be explained, in a way, the close affinity between a Mandaya and nature. Unconsciously, the child as he grows up, strives to emulate or live out the characteristics of what he is named for. Kabog, for instance, will eventually develop the difficult feat of unerringly finding his way through thick forests and in the darkest night with nothing to guide him other than his *kabog* instinct. And Bato, through unconscious efforts, will grow into a strong and hardy man.

Logically, a Mandaya has no surname other than the name of his tribe. For the tribe, and never the individual, is the primary and paramount consideration in the primitive jungle life of the Mandayas. The adoption of the name of the tribe as a common surname develops a strong sense of unity and tribal consciousness which makes their assimilation with other population groups exceedingly difficult. The common surname weaves them into one large and loyal family, ever aloof from their Christian neighbors and extremely suspicious of them.

¹The Mandayas are a group of non-Christians constituting one of the tribes in the Province of Davao and living mostly in the municipal districts of Tagum, Kapalong, Saug, and Kamanasa. They still live a primitive life.

Three Wives

A Lanao Folk Tale

By Mangoda Magiringa

ONCE upon a time in the Sultanate of Todiomboro, there was an aged man who, when he was about to die, called his only son and gave him this last advice:

"My son!" he said in a failing voice, "I am leaving you no precious treasure, but accept my last advice. For a wife do not take a *balu* (widow), nor a *bituanen* (divorcee), but marry a *raga* (virgin).

Some time after the old man's death, the son married a raga, but not until later, when a child was born to his wife, did he remember the advice of his father.

"My father did not tell me why I should not marry a balu or a bituanen! Suppose I try to discover what reasons he had", he mused.

He talked pleasantly to his wife, asking her consent for him to marry two more women.¹ The wife consented; so, he married two more—one a balu, the other a bituanen. They all lived together in one house.

Years passed but the man found no difference in his wives. All were beautiful, kind, faithful. He felt as if he was the happiest man on earth.

"What my father told me is not true" he thought. "All my three wives are good. I love them all."

It happened that about this time a new Sultan came to the throne in Todiomboro who was very hard on his people and issued strange decrees. He had, for instance, a beautiful rooster which he let loose, at the same time announcing that anybody who should steal or kill the fowl would be put to death.

The man heard of this. He knew how cruel the Sultan was, and it struck him that here was an opportunity to test his wives.

He stole the rooster and brought it home.

"Now," he said to his wives, "I stole the rooster of the Sultan. We shall have it for supper tonight!"

The women were alarmed. "We shall lose our lives", cried the three. "The Sultan will kill us all!"

"Wait," whispered the man. "In the meantime, I'll hide it."

To observe his wives, he crept under the house unnoticed by them. They were all trembling with fear. "What shall we do?" the raga asked the others.

"Well, *Aki* (friend)," replied the balu falteringly, "I will leave you here, for I don't want to die with a husband whose blood is as the blood of a swine!² My blood, too, would be like that of a swine if I die with him!"

"So with me, *Aki*," said the bituanen. "I am going away. I, too, will not sacrifice my life for a husband who is a sinner—a thief!"

But the raga spoke courageously:

"As for me, I will not leave my husband, even if it means death for me. I will die with him!"

The two other wives began packing up their things. When the man saw them ready to leave, he came up saying to himself, "This must be what my father told me. I am glad I learned the truth". Turning to the raga, he said,



"Oki,³ you are a faithful one. I know now that your love for me is true."

While the family was thus in a state of confusion, the *sakop* (slaves) of the Sultan happened by, and looking into the house they saw in the arm of the man the Sultan's rooster.

Without giving him a chance to speak, they took him before the Sultan.

"So you are the man who dared to steal my rooster!" thundered the Sultan.

"Yes, Datu," was the man's meek reply.

"He is a thief. Put him to death!" pronounced the Sultan.

The man pleaded to be allowed to tell his story. "The *kitab* (book of laws or the Koran)", he pleaded, "provides that an accused may not be punished without first giving him permission to speak in his own defense. If I turn out not to be a thief, you, O Sultan, will have committed a sin before Allah in taking my life. I beg that you base your judgment upon my story."

"Go ahead, tell your story," the Sultan exclaimed impatiently.

"When my father was dying," said the man, "he gave me this last advice: 'My son take neither a balu nor a bituanen for a wife. Marry a raga.' Before he could utter another word, he died. Although I did not understand the reason for this advice, I married a raga. Soon after my wife had given birth to a child, I married two women of the kind my father had told me not to marry. For many years, I found no difference among them. They were each as good and as beautiful as the others. When you gave an order about your beautiful rooster, and I caught it, I did not really intend to steal it. I only wanted to use it as a means to test my wives."

"How is that?" the Sultan inquired, evidently interested.

"When I arrived home with your rooster," the man continued, "my wives were alarmed. The last two rebuked me and showed they despised me. They feared that I would be the cause of their death if you found me out, and decided to leave the house without my consent, nay, even against my will. On the other hand, the raga firmly declared that if you killed me she would die with me. And so through your rooster, I discovered what my father wanted me to understand—that a woman who has passed from one man to another . . ."

"My good man!" the Sultan exclaimed, not waiting for the man to finish, "You have taught me a useful lesson. For a long time now I have been unable to tell the difference among my wives. Tomorrow I shall expell all the balu and bituanen from my household. You are a wise man. You shall not die!"

And the man and his faithful raga went home and lived a happy life ever after.

¹ Though plural marriage is practiced in Lanao, a man may not marry another woman without the consent of his first wife. If the man disregards this law, the wife has the right to a divorce.

² The Maranaos compare the blood of a sinner to that of a swine.

³ Used in addressing one's beloved.

Sunday in Tulinda

By Luis B. Ladonga

TULINDA is a somnolent little barrio, situated between two bald hills, eight kilometers to the south of Carcar, a town of southern Cebu. It is a beautiful little world, of fifty or so farmer-families; linked in legend with the olden days, and now famous for its fruits and vegetables.

This is early Sunday morning, only a little past three. But it is time for Maria to wake and put the family pot on the fire. There is, in fact, already a bustle in the kitchen—the clink of china, the throaty gurgle of the nutshell dipper hastily sunk into an earthen jar full of water, and the squeaky screech of a clam shell scraping the cooking pot. Soon the fire in the stove crackles, and Maria lifts the cover of the pot to pour in the corn meal. Then she shifts some of the firebrands to another place on the hearth and soon the appetizing odor of roasted dried fish flows into your nostrils.

Andoy sits up and rubs his eyes with the back of his hand. It's time to feed the beasts. The boy goes down, grabs two armfuls of grass from the stock behind an improvised rack and throws them before the cows. Another armful is for the carabao under the *ipil* tree. Then he goes down the spring for the water, taking a long bamboo tube on his shoulder, and he looks a lean little fellow as he descends to the spring against the background of the early morning.

Yo Basyo knows, too, that the time for sleep is over. He is now sitting up and yawning. He takes his clay pipe from a hook on the wall and fills it with tobacco, lights it and puffs out a cloud of smoke with a grunt of satisfaction.

It's daybreak and breakfast is past and done. Clucking hens run about in the yard, waiting for their feed. There are voices of children laughing and shouting; of women, admonishing and scolding, lest the children soil their clothes before reaching the church. Yo Basyo tells his household it is about time to dress. There is a rumpus in the little room, next to the living room, where Maria is dressing the younger brothers and Andoy is noisily searching for his underwear. For Yo Basyo, it's enough that the children go to church. He stays to take care of the beasts, and the young corn in the *caingin* has to be protected against the monkeys which otherwise would ravage the fields.

But most of Tulinda goes to town.

Here are swains dressed in their Sunday's best. The sun-blached hair on their heads covers half their ears and is long overdue for a cutting, but every head is well annointed with coconut oil or with a centavo's worth of Chinese hair grease. No face powder, please. Mountain gentlemen see femininity in talc. And besides, what powder in the world could beautify such coarse and sun-hued faces? Shoes, yes. Rubber-soled canvas shoes will do. Those who can afford them wear Chinese tan-leather shoes—flat and exceedingly generous to the spread of the feet. A suit, of course, and a loud tie.



Buxom lassies in their sweet sixteens and generous twenties—neat and prim in their holiday garb. No curls in the hair except those of kind Nature. Only wenches who are none too good curl their hair, the old folks say. Usually the hair is just a bundle of fine blackness skewered in a conservative knot at the back of the head.

Face talc, yes, but no lipstick, and no penciled eyebrows!

Old women of the nineties—aflapping in voluminous skirts and drooping piña sleeves. Hoary headed elders, who prefer to go bare foot the rest of their lives, in starched maguey camisas and tight-fitting pantaloons.

There is a truck waiting for them at the road in the lowland. Some take it, others, to save five centavos, go afoot. They walk in groups along the edge of the road, because it is safer there and easier on the feet.

Comes the more enterprising group of the community—women and girls from ten up, sturdy men and bent old men, each woman with a basket on her head, each man with either a bundle or a *kaing* on his back. It's Tulinda's contribution to the local trade. Bananas, oranges, papayas, mangoes, guavas, jackfruit, breadfruit, pomegranates; green vegetables yams, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, eggplants, squashes, and the like; chickens and little pigs, and even lizards for the town *chinos* (a kind of lizard which Chinese consider a delicacy abounds in Tulinda); and such cooked and baked stuff, as rice and yam cakes, prepared in coconut oil, cooked sweet potatoes and yams, and fried bananas.

Lowlanders wait for them by the wayside. They buy their stuff by the centavos' worth. Usually, by the time the villagers reach the town, they have nothing left in their baskets.

In the afternoon, when they return, they will be bringing salted and dried fish, salt, sugar, one or two undershirts or pants, if sales were good, and many other things. Kerosene for the lamps are carried in bottles tucked somewhere inside the basket; soap, in bars and in thin square cakes; all bought at the Chinese stores. Five or ten cents' worth of soap is enough for the whole week.

An eight-kilometer walk with a load on the head or on the back, and but a meagre number of centavos to show for it! Yet, they are happy in their humble hearts!

In the afternoon, an open field on a shady lane is the gathering place. There are a number of impromptu and unlicensed cockfights and other forms of gambling are indulged in. There is also a foot race. Young men in shorts vie for the honor and the small money-prize that has been collected. Children run around and climb into the trees to get an eye on the race. A man counts "One, two three," and the youths dash off. There are yells and shouts from the onlookers; lassies wave their handkerchiefs.

Here is the winner. Tall, slim, and beaming with a smile of pride. People flock around him. Hail the champ!

(Continued on page 504)

Cabesang Andang and Pepay

By Pura Santillan-Castrence

EVEN if kindly *Cabesang Andang* is a very minor character in Rizal's "*Filibusterismo*", still the reader is happy to know her, and for much the same reason as one enjoys the acquaintance of the sweet-faced old grandmother of the noisy children across the street: the simplicity of her life, its honesty and practicalness, render her more interesting than her more complicated, more self-important neighbors. *Cabesang Andang*, *Placido Penitente's* mother, was of no personal distinction; she was nothing more nor less than a good old woman who loved her son. And Rizal loved her and painted her as sympathetically as he painted other women in his story who loved their children. Of her he wrote in almost tender accents, describing *Placido's* thoughts of his mother:

"He recalled the struggles and privations his mother was suffering in order to keep him in Manila, (*Placido* was a student) while she went without even the necessities of life."¹

When the son wrote her again of his desire to abandon his studies,

"his mother answered that he should have patience, that, at the least, he must be graduated as a bachelor of arts, since it would be unwise to desert his books after four years of expense and sacrifice on both their parts."²

Cabesang Andang was a mother one would recognize in any epoch and at any place. She lived in her son, and for her son. She was ignorant and pious, and appealed to him with touching though humorous simplicity:

"Ay! I promised your father that I would care for you, educate you, and make a lawyer of you! I've deprived myself of everything so that you might go to school! Instead of joining the *panguingui* where the stake is a half peso, I've gone only where it's a half *real*, enduring the bad smells and the dirty cards. Look at my patched camisa; for instead of buying new ones I've spent the money in masses and presents to St. Sebastian, even though I don't have great confidence in his power, because the curate recites the masses fast and hurriedly... Ay! what will your father say to me when I die and see him again!"³

Rizal's inclusion of the most irrelevant things in her reproachful speech showed his keen knowledge of her character, or of the character such as women of her type possess. It is a speech one might hear even now from a Filipina mother enumerating her sacrifices for her son or daughter in accents which make one wonder if she is merely enjoying her recital or actually begrudges her child the unselfish things she has done for him.

As to *Cabesang Andang*, however, the reader need have no doubts. She was doing everything she could for her poor, bewildered son, and went through the recital of her sacrifices more in the manner of a preachment than as counting them against him.

With what joy she must have set out for Manila to visit *Placido* and bring him the things he liked best—"jerked venison and silk handkerchiefs"⁴ and, of course, a little money. And when he began to tell her of his troubles in school, didn't she fence and ward off the blows to her plans for him, didn't she smile at him and soothe him and remind him again of "their sacrifices and privations?"⁵ She was



clearly afraid, afraid of displeasing the friars, yet proud that *Placido* would not submit to them. She tried not to listen to him, to pass off his story lightly; she talked of *Capitana Simona's* son, "who, having entered the seminary, now carried himself in the town like a bishop, and *Capitana Simona* already considered herself a Mother of God, clearly so for her son was going to be another Christ",⁶ adding, as she watched *Placido's* serious and gloomy mien: "If the son becomes a priest, the mother won't have to pay us what she owes us. Who will collect from her then?"⁷

She realized soon enough, however, that she could not makelight of *Placido's* troubles; so, woman-like, she changed her tactics. She wept, she pleaded,—and counseled patience. Patience, which was the undoing of the Filipino then, and which is still supposed to be a panacea for all earthly troubles. No matter what the abuse, the counsel that one received from all sides was to have *patience*, to wait, to bide one's time, until of her own sweet accord Fate righted the wrong.

Cabesang Andang was such a defeatist, yet she showed she was not without a sense of humor as she lamented over her son's misfortune, which augured such ill for herself as well as her son:

"What will become of you? They'll call you a filibuster and garrote you. I've told you that you must have patience, that you must be humble. I don't tell you that you must kiss the hands of the curates, for I know that you have a delicate sense of smell, like your father, who couldn't endure European cheese. But we have to suffer, to be silent, to say yes to everything. What are we going to do? The friars own everything, and if they are unwilling, no one will become a lawyer or a doctor. Have patience, my son, have patience!"⁸

Cabesang Andang herself must have possessed much of this desirable virtue she was seeking to inculcate in her son, for she fought off his arguments with it. *Placido* complained that he had suffered for months and months the tyrannical treatment of the friars in the University. *Cabesang Andang* countered that she was not asking him to be a partisan of the friars, for she herself was not one—and here she showed a surprising independence of opinion: "it was enough to know that for one good friar there were ten bad, who took the money from the poor and deported the rich. But one must be silent, suffer and endure—there was no other course".⁹

The line of action she was advocating had, one has to admit, its excellent points. It was, in modern parlance, the course of passive resistance. *Placido* was to wait, study, be humble, even though he hated his masters, for that was the only way to get on. One can not but sympathize with her in her desperate attempt to assure her boy's future for him. As she said, there was the servant who rose to a responsible position, who hated the friars as much as they did, and that other—

"who was rich and could commit abuses, secure of having patrons who would protect him from the law, yet who had been nothing more than a poor sacristan, humble and obedient, and who had married a pretty girl whose son had the curate for a godfather."¹⁰

Yet all her counsel availed nothing. The old woman racked her brains for a solution to her problem, using her panguingue hours to think out a plan to restore Placido to the good graces of the Dominicans. Ah, at last she had it—she would interest the Agustinian procurator in her son's case, and then she would have peace again, as she skimped and saved for the completion of her son's education.

She did not know that her boy had in the meantime found the way to avenge the insults he had received from the hated priests: he had entered into the violent plot being prepared by Simoun. But women of Cablesang Andang's timbre know how to fight back no matter what blows are in store for them and their rebellious sons.

Pepay

PEPAY was a dancing-girl. Her rather dubious rôle in the story is that of a political instrument for the effecting of the Filipino students' petition for the establishment of an academy of Castilian. Politics worked then in pretty

much the same way as now, and one had to go through channels, official or otherwise, to get anything, however worthwhile, undertaken by the government. The Captain-General had the final say in this matter of a Castilian academy, but it had been referred to Don Custodio, a high government official. There were two ways to get to Don Custodio, through Señor Pasta, his attorney, "the oracle before whom Don Custodio bows",¹ and through Pepay, the *bailarina*, Don Custodio's special friend. Isagani, serious and earnest, thought delicately that it would not be the best of taste for the students to avail themselves of Pepay's aid and decided to "work on" Señor Pasta first; if they failed there, the students convinced the high-principled Isagani that the only way would be to turn to Pepay.

What was Pepay like? "This Pepay was a showy girl,"¹² to whom everyone who wanted to get anything out of the influential Don Custodio went for help. She was good-natured and easy-going, and rather proud of her questionable relationship with the famed adviser. When the stu-

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Basi

By Jose Resurreccion Calip

FOR centuries, no one knows how long, the Ilocano has been making *basi* wine from sugar-cane,—and has always been careful not to make it too strong.



He is as proud of his *basi* as the Japanese is of his *sake*. He intrudes into the forests to get the *samak* plant which gives the drink a reddish color and the addition of burnt rice gives it further flavor. He believes that by using the *dañgla* plant for fuel when boiling the sugar cane juice, the quality is insured, and it is also thought that putting a piece of charcoal into the pocket of the manufacturer without his notice, gives him the ability to mix his ingredients with greater skill.

Although generally sweet, there are three kinds of *basi*, *basi ti babai* (woman's wine), *basi ti lalaki* (man's wine), which is a little stronger; and *kirog* made with the burnt rice, which is considered the strongest.

The Ilocano keeps the *basi* in earthen jars called *burnay*, buried in the ground under the house, where it may stay for scores of years. He has a bamboo instrument which he uses to take out some, on occasion, for visitors. He knows that the longer it stays in the ground, the better it becomes; only really old *basi* will he call *basi a baak*, or old *basi*. Carelessness in keeping the *basi* often changes it into a vinegar which the Ilocano calls *simmuka*. He thinks this a good medicine for headache, and may even sprinkle it on the posts of the house during the rainy season to drive away the lightning.

Two hundred fifty-two years ago, in 1687, William Dampier mentioned *basi* in his book, "New Voyage around the World". The English navigator describes the *basi* drinkers of the two northernmost islands of the Philippines and was amazed at the quality of the drink he quaffed there, comparing it to English beer. He named the two little

islands the Bashi Islands and the body of water separating them from the islands of Formosa the Bashi Strait. Some historians refer to the whole Batanes group as the *Isla de Basi* or Basi Isles.

The wine monopoly declared by the Spanish government in 1787, stopped open manufacture of *basi*, but as this was an important source of the people's livelihood, illicit manufacture became a common thing in the hinterlands. Heavy penalties were imposed and as a consequence the mountain people of Ilocos Norte rose up in the so-called Basi-Revolt in 1806 or 1807. Municipal documents of Laoag, Ilocos Norte, give August, 1806, as the time of the revolt in that province. A number of government officials were killed and houses of revenue collectors were burned down, after which the people retreated to the mountains. Some of the leaders were later caught, tried in Manila, and hanged.

Even to this day, whenever people gather in the hills under the moonlight, the story of the revolt is recalled and listened to with unfailing interest. And though this all happened almost a century and a half ago, there are people who say that the odor of *basi* may still be detected in the mountain retreats of the moonshiners, and there are even some who say they smell human blood, not *basi*.

The right to make *basi* was eventually restored to the Ilocanos and today, whenever occasion offers, bowls of *basi* are generously passed about, especially at baptismal or marriage celebrations, just as centuries ago. And then, as the drink fires the imagination, tall stories are told of old deeds of bravery in the mountains of Ilocos Norte, and tax collectors and the Spanish friars are cursed again.

¹ See F. T. Adriano: "Basi", *Philippine Magazine*, November, 1933, for a more scientific account of the making of *basi*.

Holy Wedlock In Lepanto

By Dalmacio Maliawan



IN a little town up in the wilds of Lepanto, Equing and I slept in the same bed and rubbed elbows together in our fifth-grade classroom. He was a model boy, in a way. He had a perfect twice-daily mission church attendance record, but like most human beings, he had his weaknesses. He used to be out of bed several nights a week to make love to a girl in a village *eb-gan*. He would come fumbling into our bed along about midnight, waking me up. As if I didn't know, I'd always ask him where he had been and what he had been doing. He always said: "You wouldn't understand. You are too young." Being only a fifth-grader at eighteen, a head taller, and at least four years older than the next oldest boy in the class, irked him, and despite our attempts at persuading him to stay, he left school without finishing the term. When I saw him again, three years later, I asked where he had been keeping himself and other personal questions, and he confided his story to me.

As soon as he left school, he defied all the village conventions by starting to housekeep with the village girl who had been the object of his frequent evening visits. One day, while he and his "wife" were in their hut eating their meagre supper of boiled camotes and green beans, two old men, bent and almost toothless, entered their hut.

Equing invited them to eat, as is the custom.

"We finished," the men said.

Equing set a jar of *tapo* and a coconut-bowl in front of them. One filled the bowl, drank half of its contents, then handed it to his companion who emptied it.

"You know what we came here for?" one man asked.

"I know! I know!" Equing said.

Again the men took a drink. Then they proceeded to admonish him. "Do you not know that according to *Lumawig*, before you live together as man and wife, you must have gone through a year's courtship and then marry ceremonially? Do you not know that your union must be sanctioned by *Kabunyan* if you want to have children, prosper, and live a long, happy life? Do you not know that if you do not comply with the customs, you will be sorry?"

Neither Equing nor his wife said a word.

"Better have your *pasya* tomorrow or the next day before you go on living together, otherwise . . .," one of them warned. For the third time they filled the bowl with *tapoi* and downed the liquid, having by now quaffed almost half the jar.

As they got up to go, the other man said finally: "If you know what is good for you, better have your *pasya* soon. We shall be back for your answer tomorrow."

Before daylight came, Equing and his girl secretly left the house and the village. They went to Baguio, got jobs, and stayed there three years.

What was it that Equing was dodging? The ceremonies; nothing else. Of course, they both knew that marriage is holy; so did everybody in their community old enough to think. A man and a woman living together without having gone through the ritual are committing a gravely impious deed. And such people become outcasts. Unconsecrated matings, therefore, are few. A man and a woman may sin secretly, but the violators of *Lumawig's* decree are eventually apprehended and exposed, and the people then take action to end the scandal.

There are three ceremonies which a couple must have performed if they want to maintain an approved standing in the community. The first is the *pasya*, a sort of a preliminary marriage. This is the culmination of the twelve-month, or longer, courtship period. Both the boy and girl arrive at the conclusion that each is meant for the other, that he will not cast amorous glances at any other girl, and vice-versa. The *pasya* is theoretically a betrothal; practically, it is much more than a pledge to marriage, for they are as good as married from the time that the girl, dressed in all her finery and carrying a bowl of cooked meat or a basket of cooked rice, solemnly walks from her house to the house of the bridegroom. As she reaches her objective, she finds all her relatives, friends, and some old men gathered before and inside the hut. She goes in, puts down the basket or bowl and seats herself beside her intended husband. The little of food that she brings symbolizes that they are now united. The old men utter a short entreaty to *Lumawig* that the young couple who are now being joined together:

(Continued on next page)

O Land of Volcan

Albert W. C. T. Herre

IN Tagal land old Banahao
Leaps high toward the sky;
The rising mist clings to its peak
With clouds of glory sailing by.

In Bikol land great Mount Mayon
Adds beauty to the land—
But on it sulphur ever burns—
Oft Mayon groans and shakes the strand.

In far Davao huge Apo vast
Looms far o'er land and sea;
It broods upon its mighty past
And guards a people free.

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be not put asunder. After this the gathering takes part in an already prepared and sumptuous feast.

The pasya, held any day of the year, literally joins the boy and girl together, except for one thing—they do not start housekeeping just yet. The boy continues to live with his folk. The girl goes on living with her parents and sleeping in the *cb-gan*. In the *eb-gan*, however, in consideration of her having gone through the pasya, she is allotted one corner of the room, a few feet away from the rest of the girls so she may have her man sleep with her. They possess all the connubial prerogatives except that of keeping house together. He helps her parents in the fields, and cuts fuel for them. She reciprocates by helping his parents in the fields and fetching water from the *sac-dowan*, community well.

In such a manner the couple live a few weeks or months, depending on when the pasya was held. If it was performed in June, they only have to wait about a month before they can live in a house all by themselves, for the *babayas*, day of wedding, falls about the last of July, the month after the mid-year rice-harvest.

The *babayas* is the day of days. Everybody puts on his holiday costume and has his choice of a dozen centers of festivity to go to, and usually attends every one in part before the twenty-four hour celebration is over.

At each home-to-be of the *bomayas*, the couple being married, the middle-aged and old men, for twenty-four hours, sing the *liw-liwa*, a prayer to the spirits in behalf of the young couple. The men come and go, but the *liw-liwa* goes on uninterruptedly all day and all night. One

man sings it; the others sing the refrain. With its ramifications here eliminated, a typical entreaty of this sort runs essentially: "May you (referring to young couple) bear thirty children." In unison the others sing "*Agay*", the refrain which means "Amen". The men take turns in singing the *liw-liwa*, and each endeavors to out-*liw-liwa* the other. I mean they strive after the cleverest and subtlest rhymes. Regardless of the sanctity of the occasion, it is not unusual for some of the men to drink to excess and then exchange profane words which may lead to fisticuffs.

Outside the house, the young men and women dance to the beat of a couple of drums and a half dozen *gangsas*, gongs, of varying overtones. The dancers are encircled by some two hundred or more interested spectators, some of whom come to participate actively in the dancing and are waiting for their turn, some to feast their eyes on the beautiful girls and handsome men, some to see famous dancers perform. At one side of the hut, away from the throng, are several big jars and pots of rice, camotes, meat, and vegetables of various kinds cooked in readiness for everybody to eat when mealtime comes. Somewhere near the door of the hut are the young couple themselves, sitting side by side, keeping a twenty-four hour vigil, watching the people come and go, taking in *sopon*, presents of money, palay, chickens, etc., and in return giving out small chunks of cooked meat which the bridegroom takes with his hand from a large jar by his side. The couple themselves must refrain from eating while the twenty-four hour ceremony is in progress, nor may they sleep. When it is all over, then they may surfeit themselves, if they wish, with food



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and drink, for from now on they may start housekeeping. They are now a full-fledged married couple—though one more ceremony is yet impending. This is a repetition of the one just past. It is to be held in another half-year, or at any time in the future while they are still young. This will be the confirmation, a finale.

Perhaps Equing and his girl were fools to evade these ceremonies which would seem to spell nothing but happiness for all concerned, including the whole community, at the cost of twenty-four hours of self-denial on their part. But when the cost of the three marriage ceremonies is considered, the matter takes on a somewhat different aspect. The few dissenters generally come from among the poorer classes. Equing and his girl come from that class. The average *pasya* requires the slaughter of at least one carabao, a pig, and several chickens. To go with the meat, several *gantas* of rice, and loads of vegetables are required. For the *babayas*, the expense to the parents of the young man and woman are also considerable, involving the cost of at least two carabaos, three or four pigs, numerous chickens, several *cavanes* of rice, baskets of *camotes* and vegetables, not to mention several jars of *tapoi*, all to be served to the kin, invited guests, and the general public. The *sopon* makes up for only a fraction of the expenses.

In spite of the fact that every head of a family keeps

one or two head of carabaos in the pasture and at least one female pig in the large, circular five-foot deep excavation, called *lomeng*, adjacent to the door of the hut, as well as two or three coopfuls of chickens, poor families, are hard pressed to meet marriage expenses, and it may take years of hard labor to recover from such a blow-out. When one or both of the marrying parties come from well-to-do families, however, it is common to hear people mumble, "This is a good chance for them to have some of their palay and animals eaten instead of idly stored in their overflowing granaries and crowding the pastures."

There is also, of course, the "vested interest" of the patriarchs of the village who call themselves old priests on account of their seniority, and zealously enforce the marriage ceremonies, for they mean much free meat and *tapoi*. While the young people dance outside, the old men inside the huts not only sing the *liw-liwa*, but also satiate themselves with the very best food and drink.

The rest of the intelligence which Equing imparted to me was his desire to marry according to the tribal way, thus restoring himself to good social standing. He said he could now afford it with plenty to spare after three years in the mines of Benguet, to which he would return after the three ceremonies had been performed. Yes, we former classmates of his, turned out *en masse*.

The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

LAST month's most sanguinary fighting took place in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, while there was a lull in Hunan, Kiangsi, Anhwei, and Kiangsu. In spite of the popular belief that the Japanese had the situation in North China well under control, Shantung was the scene of severe fighting, with the Chinese taking the initiative. A Japanese attack on Laiyuan, northwestern part of Hopei, by one especially augmented brigade, failed when the invading troops were trapped in the mountains. The Chinese in Shantung taking the initiative attacked Jihchao, Hsiatsin, Poping, and Yihsien, and also trapped a detachment of Japanese troops in the mountains near Taierchwang, while the Japanese offensive launched from Taian on Shangkowchen was beaten back.

In the far north, over ten miles of rail was removed from the Peiping-Paotow Railway in Suiyuan by the Chinese, and the Japanese troops sent out from Paotow failed to capture their objective, Hatamenkow.

Despite the Japanese rumor that the 8th Route (former Red) Army had, owing to friction between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party, evacuated Shansi and gone back to Shensi, the invaders still found Shansi quite "hot" for them. Their garrisons in Hungtung, southern Shansi, were nearly wiped out. Their push from Changtse westward was repulsed, while the Chinese successfully attacked and raided Taikuo. Later their renewed attempts to mop up the Chinese guerillas in Houma, Wenhsi, Fengning, and Yungchi ended, like their previous efforts, in failure, and they found their garrisons besieged at Fencheng.

The railways in the Lanfeng-Kaifeng sector, Honan,

were so thoroughly destroyed by the Chinese that communications by rail were paralyzed for a considerable period of time. After this a Japanese munition train was wrecked by Chinese mines at Sinhsiang, with the Chinese fighters capturing nearly all of the war supplies. The Japanese organized an attack on Tungming from Kaifeng, but it failed; failed, too, their attempts to attack Wulikow from Hweiyang, to take Hatamenkow, and to push eastward from Chusianchen. The Chinese, on the other hand, were able to beat the Japanese back to Taikang and to raid the city with a large loot of Japanese arms and ammunition, and also successfully to raid Wahsien. With the Chinese getting the upper hand in Honan, came the news that they, too, were victorious over the Japanese in southern Hupeh, in the Tungcheng region.

The Japanese landing at Pakhoi was coordinated by their landings at Fancheng and Yamchow, two ports to its northwest. It was, however, from the latter city that the Japanese energetically pushed northwestward to Nanning. Timed to be captured at the same time with Nanning was Wuchow, the gateway to Kwangsi from the east. This port on the West River was to be captured by an attack from Samsui, but in this the Japanese did not succeed. Their pushes from Samsui to Hwangtang failed repeatedly, while on the southern bank of the river their offensive, based on Sinwei and Kongmoon, likewise ended not only in failure, but in the Chinese successfully attacking Sinwei, after regaining Lientang and Mayong. In the East River valley the Japanese base at Sheklong was

(Continued on page 507)

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Cabesang Andang and Pepay

(Continued from page 498)

dents finally had recourse to her, for Isagani was not successful with Señor Pasta, she was more than willing to give her aid, not so much because of sympathy for their cause, as of a desire to display her influence on the man upon whose favorable word the fate of their enterprise hung. She took the matter seriously, had written to the "illustrious arbiter", and had encouraged the students to hope for success.

"So Makaraig was exchanging looks of intelligence with Pepay who was giving him to understand that she had something to tell him. As the dancing-girl's face wore a happy expression, the students augured that a favorable outcome was assured."¹³

Rizal's characterization of Pepay is unfortunately meager, yet whatever there is of it is rather well-done. Pepay the light-hearted bailarina was as flighty and undependable as she was bright and full of fun. In the presence of Don Custodio, who was so extremely jealous and watchful that she dared play him no tricks, she appeared as proper and demure as you please. Here, for instance, was what people were saying of her as they gossiped, watching her every move in the box the students had reserved for her at the theater,

"that lady who is followed by a duenna is the celebrated Pepay, the dancing girl, but she doesn't dance any more now that a very Catholic gentleman and a great friend of mine—has forbidden it."¹⁴

Yet everyone knew that she had other friends, numbering among them the frivolous Juanito Pelaez, and that "death's head Z, who's surely following her to get her to dance again".¹⁵

But Don Custodio was, for the moment, her prize and he indeed treated her with great indulgence. She was confident in the hold she had on him, and demanded all sorts of favors and gifts. She hardly bothered to conceal the cheapness of her methods, and seized upon every opportunity to extract money from her doting admirer. Once, sensing that he was harassed with big problems and fatigued of mind, she took immediate advantage:

"executed a pirouette and asked him for twenty-five pesos to bury an aunt of hers who had suddenly died for the fifth time, or the fifth aunt who had suddenly died, according to fuller explanations, at the same time requesting that he get a cousin of hers who could read, write, and play the violin, a job as assistant on the public works."¹⁶

A few more graceful pirouettes aided to assure Pepay of the favorable consideration of her various and rather colorful, if questionable, "petitions".

She had bright hopes with respect to the granting of the students' request. Not fully understanding what it was all about, she did not see through Don Custodio's honeyed words in the reply he had sent her. So that when she displayed it to the students watching her box from one side of the theater, they began to congratulate each other, taking heart from her bright looks and smiles. They did not know then that this was what the letter contained:

"My dove: Your letter has reached me late, for I have already handed in my decision, and it has been approved. However, as if I had guessed your wish, I have decided the matter according to the desires of your proteges. I'll be at the theater and wait for you after the performance.

"Your duckling,

"Custodining."¹⁷

They did not know that what this meant was a simple suppression of their aims to have a lay-academy in Castilian, for the "decision" referred to was nothing more nor less than the placing of the school under one of the other religious corporations in case the Dominicans did not wish to incorporate it in their University.

The students could not know that, this time, Pepay had overestimated her influence, and how could they fear that possibility when Pepay herself looked so pleased?

(1) Charles B. Derbyshire's "Reign of Greed," translation of Rizal's "El Filibusterismo," Philippine Education Co., 1931, p. 107.

(2) *Op. cit.*, p. 104.

(3) *Op. cit.*, p. 177.

(4) *Op. cit.*, p. 176.

(5) *Id.*

(6) *Op. cit.*, pp. 176-177.

(7) *Op. cit.*, p. 177.

(8) *Op. cit.*, pp. 177-178.

(9) *Op. cit.* p. 178.

(10) *Id.*

(11) *Op. cit.*, p. 138.

(12) *Id.*

(13) *Op. cit.*, p. 212.

(14) *Op. cit.*, p. 206.

(15) *Id.*

(16) *Op. cit.*, p. 187.

(17) *Op. cit.*, p. 223.

Sunday in Tulinda

(Continued from page 496)

There is an "indoor" baseball game going on. A contest between huskies of two neighboring barrios and there is more shouting and hollering. Men, shoeless and bared to the waist, sweating freely, play seriously. It is for honor and for money. Oop! there's a three-bagger from that fellow with a *putong* on his head. He bends forward ready to sprint as the pitcher throws the next ball. See the man at the bat, and the bulging muscles of his arm. There goes the ball, and the mountain Fox takes it with a fast swing. It's a home run and the bases are full!

Sayao beats Mangyan in one of the most thrilling, hair-raising ball games in the history of Tulinda sports.

A volley-ball game draws less of a crowd. It is usually played by the lowlanders who go up there to see the *tabo*.

The afternoon is drawing to a close. There is nobody at my house to feed the pigs and bring the cows home, so I must be going. Like to come along with me? I think you city folks don't care much about spending an evening in the hills. You don't care much about music—yes, our music. We in the hills live in music of evenings. We sing, we play the guitar and the bamboo flute. We dance, but not the "rhumba" or the "big apple".

Come with us for one evening. This is Sunday evening and there is plenty in the kitchen. Hear the whispering of the trees and the night birds calling to their mates. Hear the murmur of the brook, and the splash of the distant waterfall. That's our evening, and if you are a poet you can write about it. Come, there will be moonlight tonight, and there will be young women who dance, too, like your sisters do.

Oh, I almost forgot! I'll have to buy something extra for us this evening. Fresh fish, no. Nowadays fresh fish is dear, and ten centavos in the mountains is like one peso by your way of counting. Salted fish will do to go with the stewed pullet. Like it? It's a feast in this neck of the woods!

This is Sunday evening in Tulinda. The moon is a huge golden disk set against a bank of fleecy clouds. The trees,

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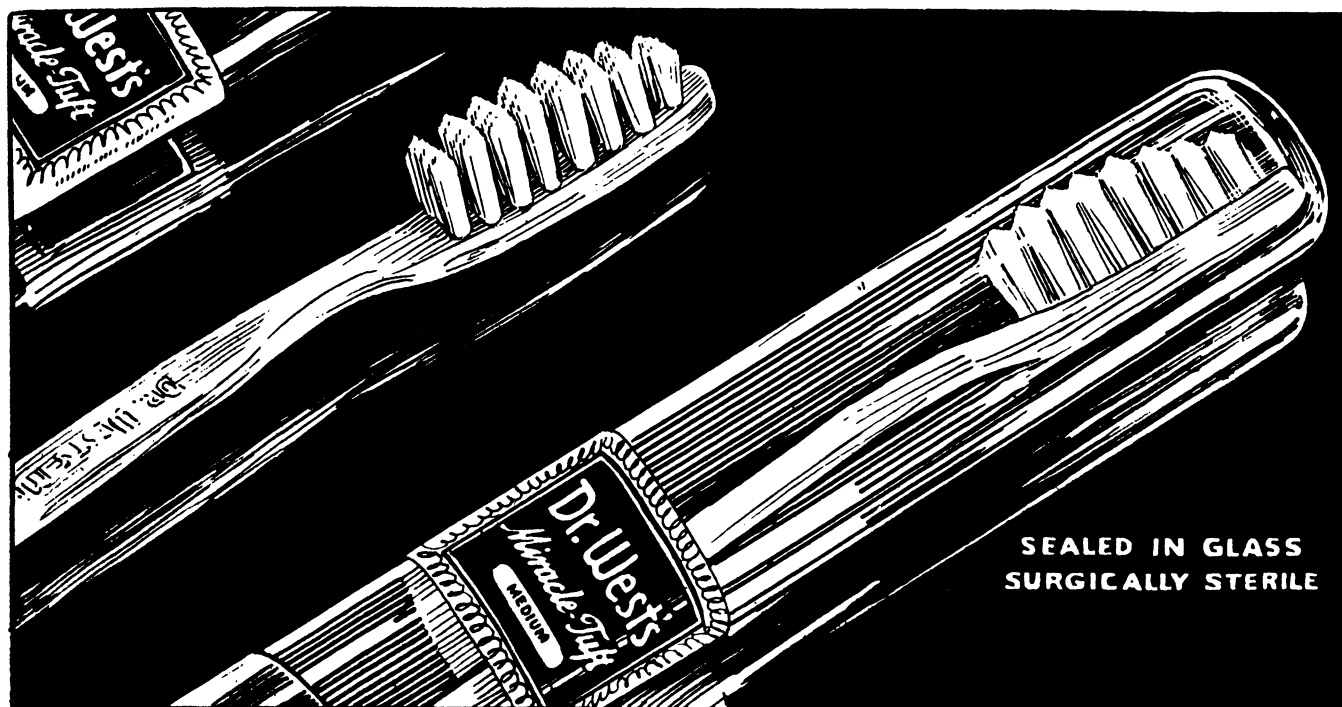
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drooping in silver green, are like ghosts huddling together. It's after supper, and we are in the yard of this little farmer's hut in the middle of a clearing. Here are neighbors each trying to butt into the conversation, some with a story or legend handed down from father to son for ages past. They tell of lovers, of princes and princesses, of heroes who fought for and won their lady love.

Comes a gay little man with an old guitar. He is singing a beautiful ballad and his fingers are little doves, dipping and tripping, as he breaks a note on the chords. He is Siso, the blind troubador of the hills. As you listen to him, you will be reminded of tales of the wandering bards in Europe who sung for the love of it and for the little allowances that the innkeepers and the other people would give them. Siso is a different man. Though he is blind he has not given up. He is married and has children, and works in his home. He weaves baskets and the people in the lowland ask for them whenever they need baskets.

The company is getting livelier. More of the neighbors arrive. Yonder, in that little clearing quite a distance away, the children are playing hide-and-seek. Big brothers and big sisters are doing their part in the pounding of the rice or husking of the corn. There seems to be no courting, though there really is; but no "necking." That would be considered shameful. Courting must be quiet, and implied rather than expressed. The parents arrange everything and all the young people have to do is to go to the church for the nuptials!

But it is getting late and the country man never forgets he has work to do in the morning, especially now, as it is weeding time.

Should you care to remain under the moon for a while longer or wander through the clearing or along the rivulet, you may go alone in safety. There is peace in these hills and every man knows the laws of God.

You may see a lover talking at a window; see the daring Romeo gazing up at his Juliet, as they talk below their breaths. That is already a crime, say the old folks, though they themselves no doubt so erred in their younger days.

Tomorrow, the sun will come early to wake you.

The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 502)

raided and Chaoan was regained by the Chinese after repeated attacks.

Nanning did fall into the hands of the Japanese, but their advance from that point was brought to a standstill about 30 kilometers north of the city.

The fall of Nanning had more a psychological than a strategic effect. In fact, it was very bad strategy. It is involving Japan more and more in the quagmire from which she has already found it hard to extricate herself. Psychologically the Japanese army could treat the Japanese people at home to another intoxicating "victory" drink, and assure for itself the lion's share in the next year's budget. It also had a good effect on the average newspaper reader abroad; the Japanese hope it tends to show, convincingly perhaps, that the Japanese army is still strong enough to smash the Chinese army wherever and

whenever it pleases. To a certain extent, this is true. But when all is told, the victory will have a rather devastating effect on the Japanese fighting machine, for the Japanese have used that portion of their army to attack Nanning which was intended for another Russo-Japanese war. In other words, they have definitely used up all the troops that they could spare to "punish the outrageous Chinese". But the Chinese are still as "outrageous", if indeed not more so, than before the Lukouchiao incident. The Chiang Kai-shek regime is still far from being "beaten to its knees". Viewed in this light, the Japanese weakness is exposed to a degree never known before. The Japanese are in a more precarious position than ever. Their weakness, however, shows up in yet another way. Mutinies of their "allied" troops (i.e., Chinese forcibly drafted into the Japanese fighting services) continued, and during last month at least one case was reported. In Changtai, Honan, over 1,000 such "allied" troops revolted against their Japanese masters and killed several hundred Japanese men and officers. The disaffection however, is not limited only to such "allied" troops but has also spread to the Imperial Army itself. Tired of war, several hundred Japanese soldiers sent to Tawenkow in Taian district from Tsinan, Shantung, mutinied while on their way to their destination. Later, the Japanese army headquarters in Tsangchow, Hopei, was searched for anti-war literature, which was found in great quantities, and 27 officers were found to have "erred" to such a degree that they were executed, also 37 soldiers were sentenced to imprisonment in a small island in North Riukiu. The disaffection in the Japanese army, whatever the cause, may one day become so serious that the whole war machine of the Japanese Empire will bog down, though that day is admittedly still very far.

Wang Ching-wei, the ex-Kuomintang leader in whom the Japanese had placed very high hopes, disappointed his Japanese masters last month by demanding the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Chinese soil. This ought to show the world how united the Chinese people are in their demand of non-interference in their affairs by the invading Japanese; even the Japanese puppet found it necessary to have such a platform in order to gain some following. To do so would be for the Japanese to admit their defeat, but, believe it or not, Japanese financiers and industrialists

(Continued on page 522)

The Koronadal Valley

(Continued from page 493)

of Dadianga is the sitio of Polomulok, the residing place of Mr. Francisco Natividad. It is reached over a road passable for motor truck or automobile. The elevation is about 1080 feet above sea level. It is cool there most of the time, the climate resembling that of Tagaytay Ridge, Cavite, during the months from November to January. During the month of July, this year, there were sixteen rainy days with a total rainfall of 154.4 millimeters, while most of the provinces of Luzon were practically dry.

There are several Christians in this sitio, mostly home-steaders and laborers on the abaca plantations. Some Bilaan people are scattered in the area. These pagan people grow rice, corn, ubi, gabi, and other root-crops. Their produce is brought to the nearest Christian store and ex-

changed for clothing, canned goods, and salt. I had the opportunity of exchanging a handful of table-salt for a basketful of green sweet-corn. This amount of sweet-corn in Batangas province would have cost me twenty-five centavos and the salt cost less than a centavo. The barter system is the general method of commerce in this region.

About sixteen kilometers north of Polomulok is the sitio of Tupi, which is situated almost in the center of the Middle Koronadal. Between Polomulok and Tupi lies the Municipal District proper of Koronadal. This place, up to 1932, was the stronghold of the Sultan of Koronadal, who with several thousand followers, ruled the valley. After his death, his leaderless people scattered. Tall coconut and acacia trees, and some abaca and banana plantations are silent witnesses to the past enterprise of the Sultan.

The sitio of Tupi is the second barrio site of the Settlement Administration. Situated in the middle of the valley it is in a strategic position with respect to the South and the North Koronadal. To the south will lie the future cotton fields, and also Sarangani Bay, rich in fish resources, and the site of the future port of the region. To the north lies more rich land, and also Buluan Lake and the Liguasan Marsh, the best game sanctuaries in the Philippines. Tupi in ten years will no doubt become an important town.

The Tupi Settlement Project will be devoted purely to plantation agriculture, with cacao and coffee as the major crops. Upland rice, corn, root-crops, bananas and other fruits, and vegetables will be grown for home consumption. Feeds for poultry and swine will be also obtained from this farm produce. The native population of the Middle Koronadal are mostly Bila-ans. There are also some Moros

but their number is small.

North of Tupi, to Buluan Lake, stretches North Koronadal. The boundary of the settlement reservation is about twenty-one kilometers from Tupi. At the camp at Abdul's Place, where the best land of the reservation for lowland rice lies, the soils range from a very fine sandy loam to a light clay loam, with a clay loam substratum. The barrio of Lutayan on the southeastern shore of the Lake is about fifteen kilometers from Abdul's. The soils in this area make rich rice-land. The region has natural irrigation water throughout the year. The people in this place are mostly Moros, but recently there has been an influx of Visayans and Ilocanos. At Lutayan there are two Chinese *sari-sari* stores.

Until the national highway from Lomupog to Makar will be passable, the only way to get to the Cotabato-Davao national highway from Lutayan is to take a motor boat or *vinta* across the Buluan Lake and Liguasan Marsh to Pedu Pulangi barrio. From here the Cotabato Valley Transportation Company, now owned by the Manila Railroad Company, can bring the traveler anywhere in Mindanao where there are motor roads. The Cotabato-Davao national highway is another interesting long stretch of road passing through the two richest provinces of Mindanao.

The foregoing notes were made by me during the month of October, 1939. Ten years from now there will be another Koronadal Valley, inhabited by a largely self-sufficient Filipino population, living in well organized communities. In ten years the "Social Justice Program" of President Quezon will be seen in full flower here.



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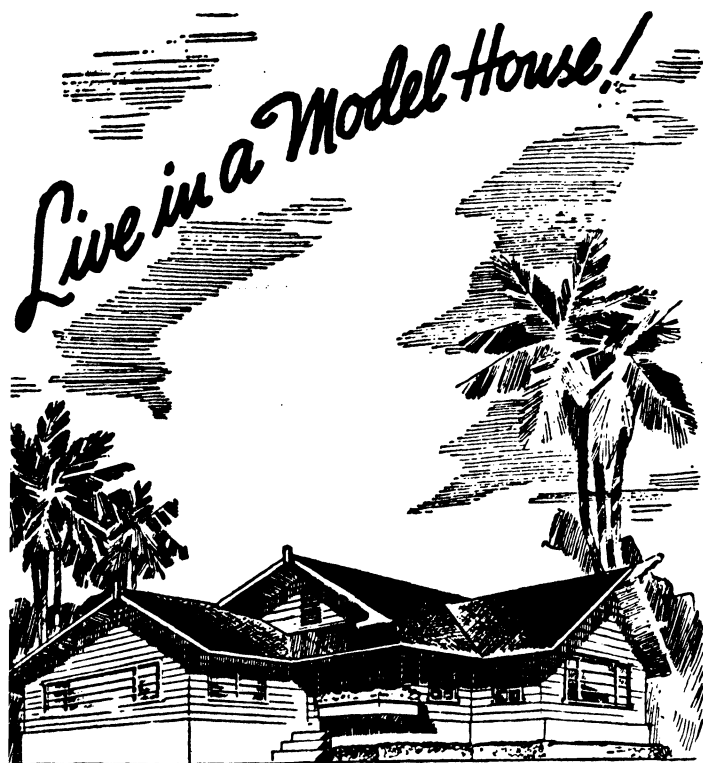
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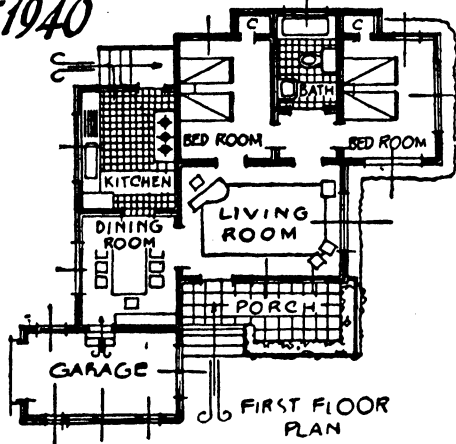
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Four O'Clock In the Editor's Office



A note on Le Gentil's continued account of "Manila from the 16th to the 18th Century" was published in this column in the August issue. His last sentence in the present instalment is interesting: "There seems to be a fatality attached to the Governors of Manila, as I have said. It is morally certain, when they go there, that they will never leave the country alive". Times indeed have changed. It was not so with the American Governor-Generals and, more recently,

the American High Commissioners. Many of them left Manila to pass to higher spheres, but very much alive.

Dominador Z. Rosell, who has written on the soils of a number of our provinces in past issues of the Magazine, sent in an article on the Koronadal for this month's issue. He is now at Dadiangas, Cotabato, with a Bureau of Science party which is surveying the soils of the Koronadal Valley, site of the Government's main colonization effort. "You know how important this valley is to the welfare of the Filipino people in general as well as to the people who are settling here . . . Everything is going very fine, especially so as we have had rain almost every day since August 15. The barrio site, organized only four months ago, is wonderful. Each settler has a 3000 square meter lot with his house. Vegetables are now growing like anything! Tomatoes, upo, pepper, egg-plant, beans of all kinds, cassava, lettuce, mustard, water-melons, squash; fruit trees are also doing well. At present I am putting together some notes I gathered while traveling hereabout. Would they interest you? Please let me know. . . ." Of course, I wrote Mr. Rosell that I should be glad to have an article for the Magazine made up of such notes.

Jose Mañgune, who tells of how the Mandayas name their children, is Justice of the Peace at Kapalong, Davao. He states he is an "avid reader" of the Philippine Magazine. It is such articles as his that make avid readers.

Mangoda Magiringa, who contributes a version of a popular Lanao folktale dealing with whom it is best to marry—virgin, widow, or a divorced woman, was born in Bacolod Chico, barrio of Dansalan. He calls himself a "pureblooded Maranao, descendant of the Lanao chieftains Muriatao Dato sa Rapitan and Muriatao Ba-i" and spent his early boyhood in the sitio of Masiu, a Lanao region noted for its stories and songs. He was formerly a student in the Lanao High School and now lives in Manila.

Luis B. Ladonga calls his "Sunday in Tulinda" an "informal essay" and stated in a letter to me, "I have endeavored to present in so far as I can the simplicity and humility that most mountain folk possess, and if I failed, it is because of lack of experience in

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writing. May this first attempt of mine meet with your favorable consideration." He was born in of 1914 in a little barrio not far from the setting of the sketch, and is a student in the College of Law of the Colegio de San Carlos, Cebu City.

Jose R. Calip is a member of the staff of the National Library.

Dalmacio Maliaman, author of "Holy Wedlock in Lepanto," is a native of Bontoc who has now lived in the United States for many years. He lives in Seattle, Washington.

In connection with the editorial in the November issue of the Magazine and the general problem of "readjustment" which the Philippines appears to face, the following letter from a young writer, half Filipino, half Japanese, is of interest: "... Young men of my generation now suffer from a perplexing doubt, or vague fear, having gone through a stage of our country's development which now seems doomed to be turned back upon itself. If we could go on in the way we have been taught in the public schools, we would brave the future with more confidence, but patriots and nationalists insist we have been trained on a wrong pattern and inspired with unsuitable ideals. We are not ourselves, they say. We must go back to our own. This generation constitutes nothing more than a gap between the period of the Katipunan Revolution and the future Philippine Republic which must be bridged over. We do feel crushed and are sad that the day will come when we will have to return to America that which we apparently only temporarily borrowed". One wonders, reading this, what influences have been brought to bear on the young writer. I have always held that the schools have not trained our young people here away from themselves, have not attempted specifically to make Americans of Filipinos, but have sought and largely succeeded in training them for life in a modern Philippines in the world of today. Critics, especially foreign critics, have inveighed against the American ideas of education introduced here exactly because this has tended to bring the Filipinos up-to-date—something they did not welcome for various reasons of their own that could not stand examination. My young correspondent's generation does not constitute a "gap", but is itself a bridge between the Philippines of the past and the Philippines of the future, a vitally necessary link. This generation has not borrowed, but has assimilated, and should not allow any one to talk any other false notion into them, whether he is a patriot, nationalist, or foreign propagandist: these are sometimes hard to tell apart. Young Philippines should treat

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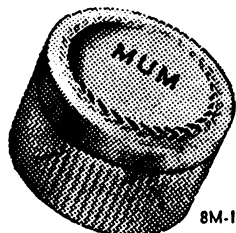


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with contempt any ideas of turning back, any return even in thought to the days of peonage and ignorantism, for that, exactly, is what this kind of talk means. In the days to come, the generation of today will need more than ever what they learned from America.

A letter from an ex-superintendent of schools challenges the Laubach system of teaching in Lanao (Philippine Magazine, August 1939, and June, 1932), but has a good word to say for the government's adult education work: "Dear A. V. H.—Two men in our bodega are teaching classes of adults and the results they are getting bear out my opinion that there isn't anything remarkable or miraculous about the so-called Laubach system. I have felt all along that a fundamental fault in the Laubach system is precisely what he claims is distinctive and vital: the combination of vowels with the consonants, since a pupil has to recognize a hundred or more symbols which is far more difficult than learning to recognize about twenty. Even for learning English where the idea is more suited because of the greater number of vowel sounds, I did not find the phonetic system of teaching practical; and I never strongly felt that it made a bit of difference if Filipinos did not pronounce English perfectly—our main objective was to give them a common secondary language and incidentally they'd learn to read and write their own home languages... In the case of teaching Maranaos to read and write Maranao, there is no sense in phonetics; it is merely a matter of learning to recognize and duplicate symbols—and only about twenty at that. It seems nonsense to teach a hundred or more and burden adult minds with silly illustrations for association. Now to return to adult education here: The two teachers are volunteers, both have been working for us for ten years, but some time prior to that, one had a year's teaching experience and the other 6 or 7 years, the former a high school graduate, the other 7th grade. One is from Samar and the other from Cebu. They have classes of 50 each, mostly men from our own bodega, ranging in age from 16 to 55 years, most of whom are Visayans of all kinds, but some Tagalogs and others. They hold classes for two hours on Friday and Saturday nights, and not every Friday and Saturday is attendance a hundred per cent, *yet in two months they can teach the majority to read and write whatever dialect the individual knows, and which are not the same for all.* They teach in Cebuano supplemented by Tagalog, but they don't teach the dialect; *they teach English.* They start with the alphabet—teach them to read and write it and then go at once into teaching simple sentences in English. At the end of two months they may not know how to read or write anything except the simplest English, but they read their dialect quite readily and write it a little. There is no particular method or system, just what these two ex-maestros happen to remember of the public school method. They say the pupils insist on being taught English, which is not according to the original intention and which takes longer, but serves as a good medium here where the classes have members who speak different dialects. The teachers say that if they were teaching their own dialect to adults speaking their own dialect, they could teach such

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groups to read the newspapers and write simple letters in a month, say 8 to 10 lessons of two hours to classes of 50. That is approaching Laubach's claims. Since the classes started, I had noticed that some of our laborers who didn't know any English were trying to use a little on me and I also saw them obviously practicing to read newspapers at odd times. It was in this way that my curiosity was aroused and I was led to inquire what it was all about. Some of our other men, who know English, drop in on the classes and they say the classes are making good progress. A few of these pupils had learned to read a little and to write their names, but generally they were to be classified as illiterates. A smart-aleck student now and then pretends he is illiterate, but the teachers discover this quickly and he is kicked out. I haven't attended any of the classes as the time is inconvenient and I'd probably want to make tests and otherwise butt in. . . Furthermore, I have seen thousands of Filipino kids, 6, 7, or 8 years old, learn to read and write a little English—a foreign language—in a few weeks; so I'd expect adults to learn to read and write much quicker. To read and write their own dialect it would take only so long as necessary to drill recognition of the alphabet and imitate it in writing. In Moro writing, the symbols are more complicated and would be harder for a Moro to learn to read and write, but there is nothing unique about Laubach's use of Latin script in place of Arabic. The Spaniards did it and the Americans after them. But the exact sounds can not be rendered by the Latin alphabet any more than the English or French. I'm certain that for a phonetic language, Laubach's method is slower and more difficult, particularly for anyone to whom the language is native. Here in the Philippines, if the demand for English instruction in this province is a criterion, I'd work up a vocabulary of Basic English to teach reading and writing to illiterate adults. It is easy to understand the desirability of using English as a medium if one considers that many of these adults have children who not only have learned to read and write—but read and write English. They'd be rather ashamed to openly study their own language, but be proud of studying English. I'd have them learn the alphabet of the dialect and work in the English gradually—just enough to keep them interested—and avoid all words that are not spelled somewhere nearly phonetically. Under no circumstances would I try to teach them phonetics—it is completely confusing and of no use to anyone but a very advanced student. 'Can' would be 'can' and 'cane', 'cane' and no tommy-rot about short a's and long a's and why one is this and the other that. Some of my pedagogical friends would hold up their hands in holy horror at teaching the alphabet—they say it slows up reading speed because the pupil reads by spelling, or something of that sort. I doubt it. Too many of the older generation who learned the alphabet first are rapid readers. Slow readers are slow for other causes. Time I ceased ranting. I hope I haven't bored you to death. I wonder if I've missed favorable comments on your 'News Summary' in the Magazine. You must know it is appreciated or you wouldn't keep it up. I have always forgotten to mention how highly I think of it. I still read 'Four o'Clock' first and may or may not finish by at least glancing through the 'News Summary'. I may have had most of it from other sources but, since I always have the Philippine Magazine bound, I know I have a permanent source of information, well written and well selected. . . Sincerely yours, etc."

A very gratifying letter came from Mr. Samuel F. Gaches, President and General Manager of H. E. Heacock Company, and also President

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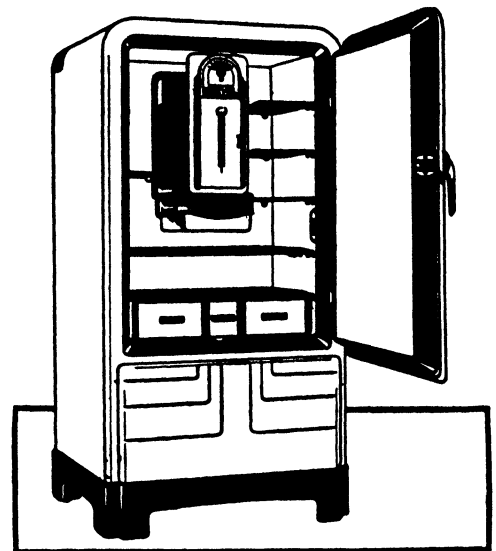
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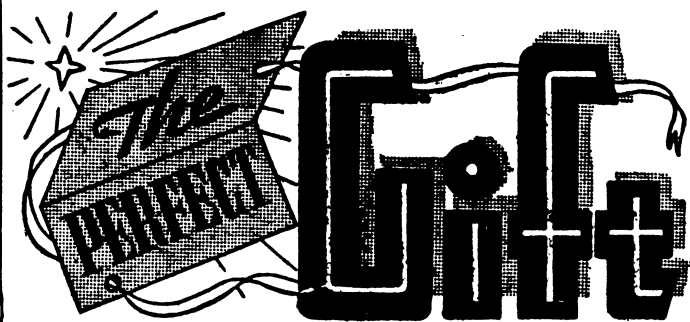
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of the American Chamber of Commerce, during the month. Mr. Gaches wrote: "I have just received a copy of your November issue and wish to congratulate you on the editorial with reference to re-examination [of the Philippine problem]. Your analysis of Mr. Sayre's introductory talk before the American Chamber of Commerce is very excellent. The artificialities of which Mr. Sayre speaks are not today, nor have they ever been, any more than such artificialities of trade as were based on freedom of transport, communications and trade with the United States. You bring out this point excellently. I have not had an opportunity to talk this matter over with Mr. Sayre, but I expect to do so. Another article on which I wish to congratulate you is the article by Dr. Walter K. Frankel on 'The Strategic Importance of the Philippines—as Seen by a Dutch Observer in 1626'. I am greatly interested in this article as I have maintained for thirty years that the Philippines is the gateway to the north and south Pacific and that whoever holds this gateway can prohibit the fulfillment of the Japanese ambition to control Asia from the extreme north to the extreme south. I am pleased to see that the strategic importance of the Philippines was recognized three hundred years ago. I again congratulate you on your most interesting November number."

The News Summary of the Philippine Magazine made the editorial page of the great Baltimore *Evening Sun* last month. The editorial was headed, "A Belated Nightmare", and read, in part: "The August issue of the *Philippine Magazine*, to which we have a subscription, arrived yesterday. [Note that the editor lost no time glancing at it.] This is a strange publication, containing poems in unusual English by poets with Filipino names, proverbs in the Tagalog dialect, articles on buri flour, etc., and a great deal about the activities of the Japs. It publishes in horribly fine print, a news summary—this issue covers the news from June 17 to July 15. Doubtless this day-by-day chronicle is useful, but we find it rather terrifying to get a month's bad news all at once and in small type, instead of having had it spread out over a whole month with the familiar black headlines to guide and reassure the eye. The latest news about Europe we were able to glean from the *Philippine Magazine* is to the effect that Hitler's "battle of nerves" over the Danzig question has been called off for the time being and that Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop advised Hitler that Britain is only bluffing. So much has happened since the August issue of the *Philippine Magazine* was printed, that we cringe at the very thought of what it will contain when the September issue arrives in its leisurely fashion—on or about November 19." Now that last crack, I say, is a libel. The mails can't be that slow, even if we don't send the Magazine to America by the Pan-American Clippers. And am I responsible for what von Ribbentrop told Hitler? Am I responsible for all the bad news that happens and the dailies dish out in such a scrappy fashion from day to day? As for the fine print, that I must sadly admit. Time was when so little happened in the world that we could print the News Summary in 8-point type and get it all into three or four columns. But ever since the Manchurian incident, there has been so much hell popping everywhere that the Summary began of necessity to spread out and out until we were simply forced to use smaller type (6-point) to keep it from filling the whole Magazine. Anyway, it is something to make the *Sun* editorial page again; also, for the *Sun* to make this page.

Well, a merry Christmas and a happy and a prosperous New Year (as the banks always say) to us all!

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News Summary

(Continued from page 484)

Other Countries

Oct. 12.—Reported from London that meeting between Japanese Foreign Minister Adm. K. Nomura and British Amb. Sir Robert Craigie Wednesday foreshadowed important Anglo-Japanese development involving certain concessions to Japan.

Reported Gen. W. von Fritsch was shot in back by aide-de-camp who was Gestapo agent on orders from Chancellor Adolf Hitler himself and that 30 officers of lesser rank were executed for high treason.

Oct. 13.—Chinese claim victory in Changsha area is greater than that at Taierschwang.

Nazi press chief Dr. Otto Dietrich states "only United States can now still intervene to prevent most horrible shambles in history". German patrol attacks on Western front have stopped. Allied command states they are fully prepared for any German offensive but are not themselves contemplating big-scale offensive because of bad weather conditions. "Hitler can not wait until spring; we can and will be stronger then and Germany weaker".

Oct. 14.—British Admiralty announces sinking early Saturday morning of battleship *Royal Oak*; only some 400 of 1200 officers and men aboard are known to have been saved. Announced that 3 German submarines were sunk during day. German press headlines sinking of battleship and one paper states "This represents further bitter lesson to English who believe they can wage war of starvation against Germany without great risk". British Institute of Public Opinion reports test-ballot vote showing 314 of voters favor continuation of war. British Council of Action for Peace and Reconstruction, headed by D. Lloyd George, begins campaign for "durable peace" and approves resolution describing Premier Neville Chamberlain's speech as "quite inadequate." Lloyd George states peace conference should be called "before passions are further aroused" and that British should refrain from laying down conditions but merely state their aims.

Oct. 15.—London reports state 4 additional allied ships have been sunk. Paris *L'Oeuvre* states Field Marshal von Blomberg, former German commander-in-chief, and 5 other high officers have been arrested.

Oct. 16.—Premier N. Abe states in interview with Japanese press that "it may not be possible temporarily to extend 1911 trade treaty with United States but it may be possible to negotiate new treaty as provisional measure".

Premier H. H. Kung tells United Press it is not so much question today of China making peace with Japan as of Japan giving up its policy of aggression against China. He appeals to United States for material assistance as well as sympathy, stating Japanese conquest of China would be followed by attempt to invade America.

Scandinavian countries consider German eva-

cuation of Baltic states as big blow to Germany. Germans reportedly allowed to take out only a bicycle, 50 Reichsmarks, and 2 days' food; German banks and newspapers are closing.

Germans claim submarine that sank *Royal Oak* also put British cruiser *Repulse* out of commission. Claim also that in raid on Firth of Forth, 2 British cruisers were hit and 2 British planes shot down; they admit loss of 2 German planes. London reports that German attempt to bomb east coast of Scotland was repulsed. Admiralty announces 15 officers and men were killed in raid of 12 German planes on Firth of Forth naval base but that 5 of planes were shot down. French reports state German automobiles are racing along Western front with loud-speakers blaring peace-talk, including parts of Hitler's speech to effect Germany has no quarrel with France.

Oct. 17.—*Izvestia* reports Russia is remaining neutral but will supply Germany with raw materials. Premier M. Kalinin advises President Roosevelt that Russian-Finnish negotiations are conducted in conformity with recognition of Finland's independence and with sole aim of strengthening friendly co-operation between them and guaranteeing their mutual security.

German air raiders strike twice at Scapa Flow naval base, first with 4 and later with 6 bombers; Admiralty claims no damage was done. Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax reported to have told Russian Ambassador Britain is prepared to send trade mission to Russia and possibly political mission later. First Lord of Admiralty Winston Churchill states *Royal Oak* was torpedoed at night while at anchor in Scapa Flow and that it is still matter of conjecture how enemy submarine was able to penetrate harbor defenses "which must be considered remarkable exploit of professional skill and daring". As ship was lying at extreme end of harbor some 600 officers and men were drowned. Churchill states that of 21,000,000 tons of British mercantile shipping, 156,000 tons have been lost to German submarines and 18,000 through mines and accidents; British captured 29,000 tons of enemy shipping, and in mean time 104,000 tons of new shipping has been acquired, while also Britain has destroyed from 1/4 to 1/3 of Germany's original 60 submarines. Severe damage to *Repulse* is denied. British White Paper published today contains former Amb. Sir Neville Henderson's report on negotiations during last weeks of August; it describes Hitler as megalomaniac surrounded by "yes-men" but alludes to his "friendly, reasonable demeanor during negotiations up to August 29" and to "his admiration for British aristocracy as most successful of Nordic races". Paper describes Hitler, however, as no more bluffing in September 1938 than in August 1939, but that he was "disagreeably astonished" at reaction to German policy produced in Britain and elsewhere as Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop is "consistently giving him false counsel". Henderson expresses conviction also that Field Marshal H. von

Goering would have preferred peaceful solution but that Hitler's decision alone counted.

French outposts reported driven back by Germans, but French claim this was "on a line foreseen".

Oct. 18.—United States naval officials announce withdrawal of American forces from Kulangsu, Amoy's international settlement, following agreement reached yesterday with Japanese; British and French withdrew their landing parties at outbreak of European hostilities.

Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, "White Rajah of Sarawak", offers British government \$1,000,000 in securities as "token of his subjects' desire to contribute to prosecution of the war."

Premier R. Saydam, after return of Foreign Minister S. Saracogin from Moscow yesterday, states Turkish-Russian talks have failed, as proposals made were different from those scheduled. German Amb. F. von Papen leaves Ankara hurriedly for Berlin.

Stockholm Conference opens, King Gustav president K. Kallio of Finland sends message of thanks to President Roosevelt for his "valuable personal assistance and interest in Finland's fate and its difficult problem".

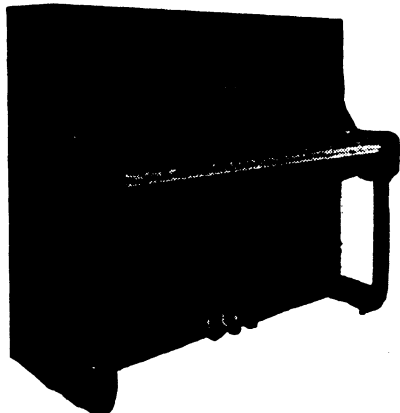
Some 150,000 German troops reported engaged in attacks on French in Saar area; German losses estimated at over 6,000, according to French reports. Berlin spokesman states Germany's move to repatriate Germans in Baltic countries "shows Hitler's earnest will to peace." He states repatriation is "voluntary" but that no one has refused to go, though "speed was necessary, for if we debated each minor difficulty, we never could make progress toward large-scale resettlement".

A. Anderson, travel bureau operator, one of passengers on board of torpedoed British line *Athenia*, files affidavit with U. S. State Department declaring officers of ship told him it has been reinforced with gun mountings and had plenty of guns in hold, and could have been used as raider on return trip to England.

Oct. 19.—J. C. Grew, recently returned from leave in United States, tells American-Japanese Society in Tokyo that public opinion in United States strongly resents some of things Japan's forces are doing in China—bombing indignities and manifold interferences with American rights, wholly needless. American people regard with growing seriousness violation and interference with American rights by Japanese armed forces. They feel that present trend in Far East if continued will be destructive. They believe real security and stability in Far East could be attained without running counter to any American rights whatever. "I am making plea for sympathetic understanding in interest of old and enduring friendship between our two great nations."

Domei reports that group of Russian advisers including 2 generals and numerous technical experts reached Chungking yesterday; also that Gen. Ho

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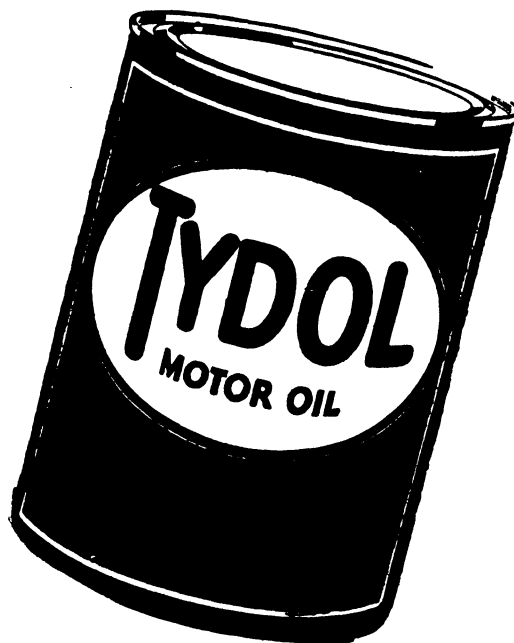
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Yao-tsu arrived in Moscow yesterday for negotiation of readjustment of Russo-Chinese relations. British authorities reported alarmed by rumored arrival of Russian motorized force in Sinkiang.

Military censorship and disruption of telegraph and telephone services in Estonia in connection with Russian military occupation of parts of country, causes alarm. Germany starts move to repatriate some 4000 Germans living in Finland, causing distress as some have large investments there. Stockholm Conference adjourns after deciding not to attempt to mediate in present European war though stressing countries represented would "greet with deepest satisfaction any signs of possibility of understanding among belligerents or any conditions enabling neutral nations to work for peace and security". King Gustav in speech stresses importance of common neutrality among Nordic nations and value of solidarity among them; "in maintenance of our neutral rights we rely on mutual assistance and cooperation of all states which have same policy of neutrality as our own."

Hitler ratifies Russo-German friendship pact dated September 28 and protocol dated October 4 delineating Russian and German interests in Poland and establishing boundaries about same as before World War and surrendering most of conquered territory to Russia. He announces formal annexation of Pomorze, Pommerellen, and Polish Upper Silesia, and decrees formation of provinces of West Prussia with Danzig as capital, and of Posen with city of Posen as capital. United Press correspondent with British army on Western Front states that from all appearances big-scale offensive not likely before spring and that present status will continue throughout winter unless Germans decide to strike blow. Heavy firing again heard in North Sea northeast of Kiel. German aircraft again raid Scotland coast but are repulsed.

Britain and France announce formal pact with Turkey for mutual assistance in Mediterranean area, Chamberlain stating pact was signed at Ankara today, delayed 3 weeks to enable Turkey to consult Russia because of Turkish hopes this might result in a parallel Turko-Russian treaty, but that these talks were suspended "because Russian demands conflicted with the tripartite pact". He states treaty is "no temporary arrangement to meet a pressing emergency, but solid testimony to determination of governments concerned to pursue long-term policy of collaboration". Treaty consists of 9 articles providing that Britain and France are to assist Turkey in event it suffers aggression; mutual assistance if Turkey, on one hand, and Britain and France on other, are involved in war in Mediterranean as result of aggression; Turkey to assist Britain and France if hostilities arise as result of their guarantees to Greece and Rumania; consultation and benevolent neutrality toward Britain and France by Turkey if former are involved in any other European war; similar consultation with view to common action in event of aggression toward another European state which any of contracting parties have agreed to assist or in event of indirect aggression which menaces the security of any of contracting powers. It is affirmed that treaty is not directed against any country; that signatories, if engaged in hostilities as consequence of the treaty, will not conclude separate peace; and that treaty is to be valid for 15 years and is automatically renewable for further 5 years unless denounced at expiration of 15 years. A protocol exempts Turkey from obligations of treaty which would compel it to enter into armed conflict with Russia. French spokesman states treaty gives allies control of Germany's "back-door" through Dardanelles if war should spread to Balkans, and terms pact an outstanding diplomatic victory. Italian circles express satisfaction over alleged Turkish refusal to modify status of Dardanelles in

favor of Russia, Italy being adverse to seeing Russian navy become factor in Mediterranean; Italy also pleased over Turkey's maintenance of its pledges to Rumania.

Oct. 20.—Japanese officials say they consider Grew's speech unofficial and indicate Japan will not reply. Part of press expresses antagonistic reaction. Chungking press reports deny rumor of possible Sino-Russian military pact and arrival of Russian mission to negotiate such pact. Six Chinese gunmen, believed agents of Ta Tao (Japanese Shanghai puppet regime), attack and kill two policemen on traffic duty; two of attackers also believed killed. Incident part of conflict over control of extra-Settlement roadways.

Oct. 20.—Reported Germany is pressing Russia for positive action in view of allies' rejection of peace offer and Turkey's definite alignment with them. Reported that Russian and Turkish governments have exchanged assurances of "unvarying friendship" despite suspension of negotiations between them. Berlin officials remark that Turkey must not forget its real interests are linked with Russia and declare that its pact with Britain and France endangers its neutrality. United Press reports from London that it is understood when allied war aims are achieved Poland would not reclaim portion of its territory seized by Russia, this being said to be agreement reached among Chamberlain, Halifax, and A. Zaleski, representing Polish government temporarily established in France. Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs R. Butler announces in written statement in Commons that Anglo-Polish pact covered only aggression by Germany and not by Russia or any other power.

Oct. 21.—Nomura states Japan is "too strong to be changed or affected by interference from a third power.... We are aiming at creating in East Asia that which will contribute effectively to peace and progress of world. America and Japan should

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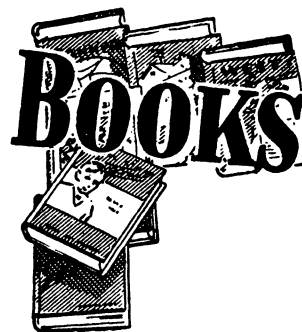
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cooperate in defending peace in Pacific while striving at same time to maintain peace in their respective territories".

Shanghai Municipal Council protests to Japan against yesterday's "dastardly attack", stating roads in western area of Shanghai were built with Shanghai Municipal Council funds and have been controlled and policed by Council for years, no previous Chinese administration ever interfering in this well-ordered district.

Investia states British-French-Turkish treaty creates new balance of power in Mediterranean and that Russian interests are affected. Britain and France having drawn Turkey "into orbit of war" Press prominently displays telegram from Turkish Foreign Minister to Foreign Commissar V. Molotov stressing Turko-Russian friendship. Russian government releases 3000 Germans from Russian prisons.

Germany and Italy sign agreement for repatriation of Germans in Tyrol within 3 months. German press states Turkey made big mistake and that it will be betrayed as allies betrayed Czechoslovakia and Poland; Turkish desertion from ranks of neutrals menaces Italian interests also, it points out. DNB (German press service) states responsibility for sinking of *Athenia* rests "solely on Churchill" and that if ship had really been torpedoed, it would not have remained afloat for 14 hours and "have had finally to be shelled and sunk by a British destroyer".

Reported from Ankara that British, French, and Turkish military chiefs will cooperate closely and that Britain has granted credits to Turkey and promised large quantities of army and navy equipment. Paris press states Italy sees resurrection of hope for neutral Balkan bloc to resist Russian pressure.

Oct. 22.—Nomura tells press he will seek full understanding with Grew regarding Japanese determination to establish new order in East Asia. It will be necessary for third powers, he hints, to fully understand Japan's side of question before any adjustments in Japan's foreign relations could be arranged. He states he will attempt to normalize relations with Russia and will continue to adhere to anti-Comintern pact in manner which would maintain friendly relations with Italy and Germany.

Pravda denies *Domei* report that Russia has demanded of China right to keep troops in Mongolia and Sinkiang and sovietization of Northwest China under leadership of Chinese Communist Party. Announced in Moscow that trade relations with Germany have been extended, but French reports say Russia is demanding payment in gold for all materials delivered to Germany.

DNB states operations by German warships against all shipping carrying contraband will be intensified and "extended to all oceans". Hitler reported to have informed Slovak Minister in Berlin that part of Poland will be granted to Slovakia. Propaganda Minister J. Goebbels states in radiocast that Churchill criminally ordered sinking of *Athenia* with hope of dragging United States into war. United

Press reports from London that neutral diplomatic observers believe Hitler is delaying "gigantic offensive" pending outcome of visit to United States by former Premier P. van Zeeland of Belgium who arrived in America recently to attend meeting of International Relief Committee but is believed to be unofficial emissary of neutral Oslo powers.

Italian press praises Tyrol repatriation agreement as model one, stating it shows how such difficulties can be solved without violence.

Working Committee of all India National Congress asks native members of government to resign in protest against British refusal to pledge self-rule for India in return for India's aid in war against Germany.

Oct. 23.—Reported from Paris that Joseph Stalin has consented to participate in joint German-Russian declaration of present political situation, but refused to commit himself to anything of a military nature, this being one of reasons for his consent to Turkey's signing the pact with Britain and France; Stalin also reserved right to continue trade with Britain and United States to which Russia is shipping manganese which Germany needs.

Reported from Switzerland that number of high German army officers have been removed from their commands accused of supporting restoration of monarchy. Continued small raids by German planes on British east coast believed to indicate test raids preparatory to possible large-scale attack. Reported from Ankara that Britain and France have agreed to loan Turkey £53,500,000 in credits.

Oct. 24.—Japan Cabinet announces yen will be stabilized on dollar instead of pound sterling, and Manchukuo follows suit. Japanese military spokesman in Peiping states military can and will attempt to avoid personal incidents involving Americans, but that Japan can not allow America or other nations to engage in unrestricted commercial competition with Japanese nationals in China; Japan's policy in East Asia is "matter of life and death" to Japan.

Some 4000 Germans leave Tallinn, capital of Estonia; 6000 more will leave tomorrow Von Ribbentrop in address in Danzig states: "Germany for years sought Anglo-German understanding and only ceased its efforts when compelled to recognize Britain did not desire this. War against Germany has been secretly but systematically prepared and Chamberlain did not come to Munich to prevent war but only to postpone it. Poland spurned Hitler's unbelievably generous offers, intended to serve as basis for permanent peace, at British instigation as Britain needed pretext. Hitler never touched vital interests of western democracies. There is not single doubt that French people were opposed to war, but Britain prevented settlement. Traditional German-Russian friendship has been restored and peace in eastern Europe is now guaranteed for all future by Germany and Russia. Quarrel between Germany and United States is impossible: Germany has absolutely no interest in American continent except for large possible trade. Ger-

many has always respected Monroe Doctrine while there are in existence many British colonies in western hemisphere serving as naval bases and coaling stations. By slandering Hitler, British want to alienate German people from their leader. Fully conscious that right is on our side we have done our best to avoid this war, but since it has been forced upon us, we shall see it through with all our energy and strength and in end there can be only great German victory. This is pledged by power of our nation and by our faith in man who is to us the greatest—our Fuehrer." British officials state speech was clumsy attempt to divide Britain and France and introduced no new element in situation.

Canadian Ministry of External Affairs announces *Athenia* carried no war material either as cargo or stores. Mahatma Gandhi states attitude of Britain to establishment of dominion status in India after European war is "deplorable but not hopeless".

Heavy rains on Western Front promise to eliminate possibility of big-scale German effort to break through allied lines.

Giornale d'Italia expresses doubts as to whether British-French-Turkish pact is "instrument of peace" and recalls that its origin was based on "Franco-British policy of encirclement. . . Italy will continue to watch sequence of events with sharp eyes".

Oct. 25.—Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, veteran Chinese strategist and Deputy Chief of Staff, says best way United States can uphold Open Door policy and Nine-Power Treaty is by embargoing sale of war material to Japan.

Russo-Finnish conversations again suspended; stated Russian demands are heavier than Finland expected.

German high command claims last French troops have been driven from German soil on Western Front. Signing of German-Swiss trade agreement is announced. Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Nazi Governor of former Austria, is appointed Deputy Governor of German-occupied Poland. Anthony Eden, Secretary for Dominions, states "patchwork peace and armed truce must be utterly unacceptable to us. War has progressed 2 months and already Hitler has lost the initiative. The aggressor's early advantage has been spent. . . Russia and Turkey have cut off Germany's road to the East. Britain's war aims are for international order that will be respected, for religious toleration, for denial and not worship of aggressive nationalism, and for liberty, security, and peace".

Oct. 26.—Russia informs Britain it considers British war contraband list violation of international law as it includes such articles as foodstuffs, fuel, and clothing; "the blockade gravely impairs interests of neutral nations and destroys international trade in basic commodities for mass consumption, creating possibility of unlimited arbitrariness and endangering health and lives of peaceful populations"; note concludes that Russia considers blockade invalid and reserves right to claim compensation for any losses resulting from it.

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Chamberlain states in Commons that "if war to finish is indeed Germany's decision, there can be but one reply and we are prepared to give it. It isn't England that has challenged Germany in this war; it is German government which by its persistent acts of aggression pursued in face of our repeated warnings, that has forced us at last reluctantly to take up arms; it is German government which by reckless disregard of its pledged word and rights and liberties of other peoples that must bear responsibility for this war and all its consequences". British Air Ministry lists casualties in Royal Air Force since beginning of war at total of 32 men, including 11 missing.

Dutch ship owners express extreme dissatisfaction with way British contraband control has been operating; ships are held up as long as 6 weeks and an average of 30 Dutch ships are always waiting investigation.

Oct. 27.—Adm. K. Oikawa, Commander of Japanese navy in China, announces Japanese authorities in China are considering relaxation of trade restrictions when these would not interfere with military operations.

Reported from Moscow that breaking up of landed estates in Poland has been completed and total of 1,790,000 acres divided among 178,000 peasant families; much live-stock has also been distributed.

Pope Pius XII in first encyclical pleads for return to God and points out error of considering state above everything else. Though letter is attack on totalitarianism, he specifically mentions good relations between Italy and Vatican. He also refers to "resurrection of Poland".

Oct. 28.—Hochi Shimbun states Japanese government is ready to enter negotiations with United States for revision and renewal of trade treaty.

Stated in Berlin that embargo repeal by United States may cause Germany to hasten its warfare. Extensive aircraft movements are reported from behind German lines on Western Front and German big-gun batteries are used for first time against French positions. Berlin officials express optimism with respect to trade relations with Russia, stating exchange of goods will reach annual figure of 2,000,000 marks and Russia will supply Germany with "thousands and even millions of tons of oil, cotton, ore, wood, and flax, and has also agreed to transport 1,000,000 tons of soya beans from Manchukuo in exchange for German machinery, chemicals, etc. Germans claim that between October 12 and 25 they sank 22 ships, totalling 121,976 tons, bringing total since war began to 115 ships or 475,321 tons; they admit loss of 3 submarines.

After American Senate action on arms embargo repeal, French radiocast states this is "second great victory of war, first being conclusion of alliance with Turkey. British and French officials refrain from comment.

Oct. 29.—Russian troops establish garrison in Latvia, one of them at Libau, close to Memel which Germany acquired from Lithuania last March. Moscow officially announces that National Assembly of Byelorussia (in former Poland) has unanimously resolved to request admittance into Soviet Union.

Hundreds of persons arrested in Prague and elsewhere in Czechoslovakia during "Independence Day" celebration. First snow falls in Saar Valley, promising further delay in military operations. Paris press states France will in few months possess three times number of planes Germany has; men employed in airplane factories will soon reach 300,000. German Ambassador to Rome leaves for Berlin "for an extraordinary reason".

Oct. 30.—Japanese Foreign Office spokesman states new "Central Government" will be established in China within a month; he claims Wang Ching-wei has been obtaining vigorous support from various Chinese quarters recently.

Russian Amb. I. Maisky at London in his capacity as acting President of League of Nations Council, summons meeting of Council's 13 members in Geneva on December 3. Archbishop of Canterbury states "world is confronted with spirit of armed and ruthless force which is truly satanic and that Christian citizens are fully justified in supporting allies in present conflict. In determining final settlement, victors must submit their case to conference in which neutral nations and German people, set free as we hope from the misrule of their present leaders, will have their place".

Paris reports tell of grim purge of Nazi prisons and camps by H. Himmler to make room for new arrests.

Oct. 31.—Molotov, speaking before Supreme Soviet, attended by delegates from former Polish territories, asserts Soviet foreign policy calls for free hand in international affairs, continuation of neutrality, and determination not to help spread but to try halt war. He states "nothing is left of this ugly offspring of Versailles Treaty—Poland—which existed by oppressing non-Polish nationalities and that continuation of war on ground that Poland must be restored is senseless. He states roles are changing and that Germany is now striving for peace while Britain and France, who yesterday disclaimed aggression, are now seeking excuses to continue war. Motives of Britain and France do not lie in any ideology but in their national interests as mighty colonial powers; "destruction of Hitlerism" and "fighting for democracy" are slogans that serve only as camouflage. "Imperialist character of war is obvious to any one who wants to face realities. This was for world supremacy promises nothing for working class but hardship and bloody sacrifice. We have always held that a strong Germany is indispensable for durable peace in Europe. It is ridiculous to think Germany can simply be put out of commission; powers that cherish this foolish and dangerous dream have ignored deplorable experience of Versailles." Referring to recent armistice with Japan, he states this was result of Japanese initiative and adds that trade negotiations with Japan will be undertaken shortly. "It is not yet clear how soon and to what degree Japan is ready for vital improvement in our

relations, but we are ready". He warns Turkey it has moved into orbit of war, but does not hint at any Russian aims in Balkans. With reference to negotiations with Finland, he states it is not true that Russia is demanding Aaland, but that it has merely asked Finland to move back some kilometers from the frontier in the Leningrad area and to lease some islands for creation of air bases in Gulf of Finland, taking part of Karelia in exchange. He states Finland was prepared to agree only in part and that if Fins continue to fail in meeting Russian requirements it would be harmful to cause of peace. He accuses President Roosevelt of meddling contrary to United States policy, and states Philippines and Cuba which have long demanded freedom, have not yet obtained it, while Russia granted Finland's independence in 1917. He also asserts lifting of American embargo on arms may prolong and complicate the war.

Reported from Paris that Gen. W. von Brauschitch has resigned and that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht has fled from Germany.

Premier Benito Mussolini changes 8 ministers and 4 under-secretaries, removing also Gen. A. Starace as Secretary of Fascist Party and making him Minister of Propaganda, a lesser job. Shift of these, all pro-German officials, is interpreted as indicating partial lessening of German influence in Rome.

Government of Gen. Francisco Franco announces it will take over control of basic supplies in Spain to ensure even distribution; food shortage reported due to effects of civil war and restrictions in connection with European war.

Nov. 1.—Japanese cut dykes in central and south Hopei, rendering 5,000,000 homeless, allegedly in effort to suppress guerillas hiding in kaoling fields.

Soviet Parliament passes bill incorporating Western Ukraine into Soviet Union. Finnish Foreign Minister declares Finland has already declared its willingness to assist Russia in strengthening Leningrad but will resist any territorial penetration; Finland would never allow a third power to use its territory for purposes inimical to Russia.

Reported from London that Italy and Greece have concluded a non-aggression pact. Rumanian press urges formation of neutral Balkan bloc under leadership of Mussolini.

Swiss government issues instructions informing population of its rights and obligations in case of foreign occupation of parts of Swiss territory.

Nov. 2.—Japanese press comments sceptically on Molotov speech. Hochi Shimbun states he made gesture of shaking hands, but expresses doubt whether he was extending his left or right hand.

Berlin Nazis admit Molotov speech makes it clear Russia will not intervene in war militarily except in event of allied threat in Black Sea. Chamberlain states speech "occasioned some disappointment in Berlin" but that he refuses to disturb himself over "fights of fancy in which Molotov indulged himself when he describes aims of allies". British press stresses Molotov's emphasis on maintenance of Russian neutrality.

Netherlands declares state of siege along parts of German frontier which may be flooded in case of invasion.

Nov. 3.—Tokyo Institute of Pacific issues statement declaring United States wants kind of peace which is "not only undesirable but impossible to obtain". Grew "omits the word 'justice' from his plea for peace and ignores desire of all peoples to share fairly in fruits and opportunities offered by Mother Earth". Nine Japanese war planes dropped 11 bombs over Putien Fukien, scoring 4 direct hits on American-operated hospital of British St. Luke's Mission; 2 patients were killed and others severely wounded. American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin cables State Department urging it make new commercial pact with Japan until it "stops oppressing American business interests in North China".

Pravda warns Finnish Foreign Minister against making provocative speeches. "We shall go direct to our aim, assuring our safety, crushing anything that stands in way. Look at map will convince any one of Soviet's right to take measures for protection of Leningrad whose population is half as large as all of Finland's. Finnish press is distorting Soviet aims. Finland has adopted measures only taken by a country preparing for war, evacuating cities, sending special troops, and so on. Finland is instigated by powers that urged Poland into war and are trying to involve us, too."

British Air-Raid Precaution Commission warns that bombing of industrial areas may cost many lives and that whole official shelter scheme is "terribly inadequate".

Nov. 4.—Nomura and Grew hold 1-1/2 hour interview. Understood latter spoke with entire frankness, stating situation is serious and might lead to worse.

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Lord Linlithgow, Vice-roy and Governor-General of India, reported holding series of separate conferences with Mahatma Gandhi and President Ma Jinnah of Muslim League. Five Indian National Congress ministries have resigned in protest against Britain's refusal to consider constitutional reforms until after war ends.

Nov. 5.—Reuter's reports from London that according to information received, Hitler would accept every condition imposed by Stalin rather than yield to Western powers.

With reference to United States action in lifting arms embargo, German press states "Money is still stronger than principles in America. As in last war, America buys profits with blood of other people".

Nov. 6.—Japanese Foreign Office spokesman emphatically denies press reports that Grew threatened economic pressure and states talk was conducted in extremely friendly atmosphere. He states Japanese government is not desirous of having formal talk with United States at present as "we expect new central government of China will be organized before long and that will certainly clarify situation."

Molotov states at Communist rally in Moscow that "no efforts to draw Russia into the war can succeed". Communist Internationale issues manifesto urging British and French workers to "go against those who favor continuation of this imperialistic war" and attacking United States, Japan, and Italy as "bourgeois, so-called neutral countries which warm their hands near fire of war." Finn sources say Finland has shown willingness to meet Russian demands as to strengthening Leningrad, but that acceptance of demand for naval base on Hangeo peninsula would lead to creation of Russian Gibraltar there.

International News Service reports Germany sent Belgium note Saturday asking for definite

assurances regarding Belgium's neutrality. Paris *L'Ordre* reports grave dissatisfaction within upper Nazi circles where charge has been made Hitler is capitulating to Moscow. Also reports Himmler has created "Super-Gestapo" of 120 members charged with watching regular Gestapo and granted extraordinary powers, including right to assassinate.

Gen. Quiapo de Llana, former Spanish commander, states in Rome that Germany's aviation is twice as good as combined aviation of Britain and France and that Germany will win war.

Punjab Legislative Council adopts resolution, 104 to 39, supporting Britain in war effort but urging re-examination of Constitution of India after conclusion of war. Premier Sir S. Hyat Khan stated he felt Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in Commons last week was clear enough and meant India would receive after the war same dominion status as that enjoyed by other dominions of Empire.

Nov. 7.—Japanese release 7 Shanghai-owned ships of Portuguese registry after 5-months detention; believed to indicate relaxing of severe policy against third-power shipping.

German Foreign Office spokesman states it is "up to smaller powers to do something more than paper protests against British blockade. They should have forced test case long ago, but they let Britain hold their ships for weeks without doing anything about it. In our view, such attitude is scarcely consistent with neutrality". German workers reported laboring at top-speed at extending fortifications north of Luxembourg. Shock-troops and tanks reported massing on Dutch border. King Leopold of Belgium reported to have arrived unexpectedly at the Hague last night, conferred with Queen Wilhelmina until 1:30 a. m., afterward returning to Brussels immediately.

Nov. 8.—Japanese press opens apparently officially inspired attack on United States, one paper stating it "concededly considers itself greatest power on earth, an arrogant nation that now proposes to deal with Japan through expanding naval power and economic pressure". Imperial Airways liner *Dardanus* is fired on and struck by Japanese anti-aircraft guns and forced down at Weichow island near Hong-kong on flight to Bangkok allegedly for ignoring Japanese instructions to keep within certain lane during flight.

Moscow Comintern appeals to world's communists to organize new front with left-wing elements to fight against war, manifesto stating old united front which tried to prevent capitalist offenses and fascist reaction is now obsolete; communists must adjust themselves to war conditions, purge doubtful elements from their ranks, and establish discipline.

Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold send joint telegrams to powers stating that "in this hour of anxious tension for entire world and before war in western Europe breaks out in full terror, we are convinced it is our duty to raise voice once again in warning. Warring nations already declared some time ago that they were not opposed entirely to an investigation to find reasonable and sound basis for honorable peace. As heads of state in two neutral nations, both having excellent relations with all their neighbors, we are ready to offer our good offices. If it should be agreeable to both parties concerned, we are ready to facilitate with all means at our disposal proposals they would suggest to us to do and with utmost spirit of friendly understanding to try to find basis for agreement. This appears to be task we have to fulfill for wellbeing of our nations and in interest of entire world, and we hope our offer will be accepted and thus first stride be made on road to foundation of lasting peace" Well-informed Lon-



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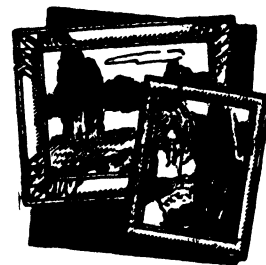
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don quarters state appeal is assured of sympathetic reception but that it is not expected to provide basis for peace. French circles assume reserved attitude. German quarters describe offer as "nice gesture" but state they see scant possibility of success though Germany's "desire for peace remains unchanged". London *Times* states "proposals will be examined with respect due no less to the high-minded sincerity than to the exalted rank of the authors". *Daily Telegraph* states "at present there is no sort of evidence that conditions to an honorable peace are obtainable". American press regards appeal with respectful and sympathetic interest but with scepticism regarding outcome. Belgium and Netherlands issue new war-time regulations and Leopold calls up reserves and requisitions automobiles and taxis.

C. R. Atlee in London speech defines Labor Party war aims, stating there must be a government in Germany that abandoned Hitlerism and "reinstatement of democratic governments of Czechoslovakia and Poland". Ideas of revenge and punishment must be excluded. All nations, great and small, must have right to live and develop their own characteristics, and Germany must recognize that Pole, Czech, and Jew have same rights as German. War must be outlawed, disputes submitted to arbitrators, and international authority as superior to individual states must be recognized. Europe must federate or perish. Imperialism must be abandoned and in colonies where self-government can not yet be granted, interests of natives must be paramount. Redistribution of colonies is not solution, but all nations must be given equal access to markets and raw materials. National armed forces must be reduced to size necessary to preserve internal order, private manufacture of arms must be abolished, and there must be an international force strong enough to deter the aggressor. Small nations should take full share with large ones in international authority which will also deal with frontier problems and engage in economic planning on world scale to meet recurrent economic crises.

Nov. 9.—Japanese tighten blockade around Tientsin and again start interfering with movements of foreigners. *Kokumin* predicts "conflict to acquire territories and resources in South Seas will be fought in Pacific during or following European war which will probably result in expulsion of United States from East Asia".

The 77th direct descendant of Confucius, great Chinese philosopher, is born in Shanghai, son of Duke Kung Teh-chen.

Time-bomb, hidden in ceiling of Buergerbrau beer house in Munich kills 7 and wounds 60 Nazis, 27 minutes after Hitler finished speech there and was on train for Berlin, program having been unexpectedly advanced. Meeting was in commemoration of *putsch* which started from there in 1923. Hitler speaking in fatigued and hesitating voice, declared Germany would never capitulate and that as for charge that allies could not trust word of present German government, he could say exactly same thing of those who make charge. "We have developed all German resources to last detail and they shall never lay us low economically or militarily. There can be but one victor—we". He spoke derisively of British war aims and asked whether their much-vaunted freedom exists in India and their high civilization in the mining districts of England. British failure to protest against Russian occupation of large part of Poland shows how little Britain is really interested in Poland's fate. He did not refer to Dutch and Belgian mediation offer and ended by saying Germany will reply to Britain in language it will understand. Propaganda Ministry issues statement declaring attempted assassination "seems traceable to foreign instigation and aroused fanatical indignation in Munich". Reward of 600,000 marks is offered for arrest of criminals, and several hundred suspects are said to have been arrested. Himm-

ler states trail of perpetrators "leads to a foreign country" and offers 300,000 mark reward payable in foreign currency in addition to the 600,000. German press states Britain's declarations about elimination of Hitler "prepared atmosphere" for plot.

Simon, speaking for Chamberlain who is suffering of gout, states "stiff-necked men" who run Germany "do not speak any language but that of force" and that therefore he is "not very hopeful of satisfactory response from Hitler to Dutch and Belgian offer. We do not want continue war day longer than necessary if satisfactory settlement can be obtained in other way, but the war may at any moment turn into violent conflict".

Dutch press reports German troops are massed on border not to invade Holland but to be used in case allies break through Siegfried line. Dutch arrest 4 Germans near border following discovery of attempts to smuggle out Dutch uniforms; a German airplane was found in a garage.

Gandhi rejects British contention that Indians should achieve unity before acquiring dominion status, stating that "only when it is free from bondage will India be able to solve its internal problems. If time has not yet come for acceptance of fundamental truth, than I suggest that further efforts to reach solution be suspended".

Nov. 10.—Ambassador Kerr returns from Chungking and states in Hongkong that discussions with Chinese government at no time touched on peace terms with Japan.

Foreign Minister of Finland states no common basis for agreement was found in latest conference with Russia and that present status of negotiations in worst since their inception. Rumania reported to have withdrawn almost all troops from Bessarabia which once belonged to Russia, to avoid appearance of challenge.

Large plate-glass window in Berlin shop of Hitler's personal photographer is smashed by missile apparently aimed at large portrait of Fuehrer. Netherlands cancels all soldiers' leave and begins flooding main water defense line of country, waters spreading through Utrecht province and also over area between Maas and Waal rivers, these sections protecting Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Hague, and industrial areas from invasion.

Nov. 11.—Hitler attends funeral of Nazis killed in bomb explosion. Rudolf Hess, Nazi leader, states "terrible crime has taught German people to hate". German Ambassador informs Dutch government Netherlands and Belgian proposal will be "carefully examined" by Hitler. Brussels correspondent of London *Daily Mirror* reports Germany has sent virtual ultimatum to Holland demanding free port in Amsterdam and airbases in Friesland and Groningen for attack on England; demands said to have been revealed to Belgian parliament members Friday and King Leopold is said to have informed Queen Wilhelmina that if Holland agreed he would be forced to occupy southern provinces of Holland. American, British, and French consuls reported to be quietly urging their nationals to leave Holland. General attitude of Hollanders reported to be calm. December meeting of League of Nations is cancelled.

Nov. 12.—Moscow radiocast charges Finland with maintaining irreconcilable attitude and *Trud* denounces Finnish leaders and blames impasse on "machinations of British and French imperialists".

Berlin spokesman states, "I can not go beyond what already has been said that German respect for neutrality is based on absolute reciprocity". Dutch government states talk of German ultimatum is "absolute nonsense". Dutch and Belgian Foreign Ministers confer at Brada, near Belgian frontier. British and French embassies have notified their nationals it is necessary to leave Belgium and Holland immediately.

King George replies to Wilhelmina and Leopold recalling Britain's earlier favorable replies to similar appeals on August 23 and 28, and stating that a few days later Germany launched its unprovoked attack on Poland. The King expresses appreciation of the offer and states further, "It is and always has been my desire that war should not last a day longer than necessary. The essential conditions on which we are determined that an honorable peace must be assured already have been plainly stated. We are fighting that Europe may be redeemed, in the words of my Prime Minister, 'from the perpetually recurring fear of German aggression, enabling people of Europe to preserve their independence and liberties'. Should Your Majesty be able to communicate any proposals from Germany of such a character my government would give them most earnest consideration". Churchill bitterly attacks Hitler as a "corrupted maniac" and expresses concern over Holland and Belgium stating "either all that Britain and France stand for in modern world will go down, or Hitler and Nazi regime and recurring Prussian menace in Europe will be broken and destroyed. . . If we are conquered, all will be enslaved, and United States will be left single-handed to guard rights of men".

President Albert Lebrun, replying to Dutch and Belgian offer, reported to have said that permanent peace could only be established by repairing injustice to Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, and that there must be effective guarantees of liberties of all nations. "It is up to Germany, no longer to France, today to pronounce for or against such peace".

Nov. 13.—Britain and France notify Japan they intend to reduce their troops in China, leaving only sufficient number to "maintain peace and order" and "protect property".

British steamer *Sirdhana* sinks off Singapore water-front within 15 minutes as result of blast attributed to a mine.

German planes raid British Shetland islands but are driven off.


Nov. 14.—Reported from London and Paris that decision to withdraw troops from China does not imply any sacrifice of their rights. Japanese military refuse to permit coal supplies to enter Tientsin, leading to great hardship of population because of the cold.

Said in Berlin that Anglo-French conditions for restoration of Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, are "stupid". Spokesman states "Germany will respect Dutch and Belgian neutrality so long as Britain and France respect it and so long as Holland and Belgium show themselves capable of preserving strict neutrality". *National Zeitung* lists 26 British ships "known to be armed", and states they will be treated as "pirate ships" and sunk without warning. British destroyer reported sunk by mine; 11 ships sunk this week indicate renewed intensive warfare.

Nov. 15.—Japanese take Pakhoi, last seaport connecting Chinese government with outside world, landing without resistance; Chinese claim they are putting up strong resistance behind city. Viscount Okabe, head of Philippine Society of Japan, states in radiocast from Tokyo to Philippines in connection with Commonwealth Day that "Japan has no designs against Philippines, now or after independence. . . Any sensible person would realize that talk of Japanese designs on Islands is pure poppycock and sheer nonsense".

Stockholm dispatch states monarchist campaign for restoration of Hohenzollern family is growing in Germany; also that in Bavaria there is separatist movement in favor of Prince Rupprecht. Germany claims 2 British flying-boats were destroyed and a cruiser damaged in raid on Shetlands.

Franco government restores state payments to clergy which Spanish Republic suspended in 1931.



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The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 507)

are in favor of Wang's proposal, and it is the Japanese army that is opposing it. Thereon hangs a tale. For it is an open secret that in the Chinese seaports and big cities every Japanese soldier, officer, or ronin is pretty much an "emperor" and a law unto himself, in so far as his dealing with the Chinese is concerned. Human nature being what it is, he would be a superman indeed, if he did not "squeeze" the Chinese and bleed them white in order to fatten himself. Surely there is a "good" reason for him to oppose any proposal to send him back to Japan where no such opportunity exists. At this rate of deterioration, it is doubtful that the Japanese fighting services in China could hold out for ten more years, the time now admitted by the Japanese Premier to be necessary for the solution of the "China Incident". This might be a mortal wound for the would-be conquerors of East Asia.

Internationally, it may be remarked that the Japanese invasion of Kwangsi has brought France into closer cooperation with China. For with the Japanese fighting forces aiming at complete domination of the Far East,

closer to the Indo-China territory, France has no choice but to become more active in her cooperation with China, and this cooperation found expression in free passage of China's war supplies through Indo-China.

With the expiration of the American-Japanese commercial treaty drawing near, the Japanese have been making frantic efforts to pacify American public opinion in order to prepare the way for negotiating a new trade treaty. However, of the over 600 cases of Japanese infringement upon the rights of the Americans in China, mentioned by Ambassador Grew, the Japanese admitted only some 300 cases. True, some cash payments were speedily made in indemnification for some damaged American properties, but only six or seven cases were thus settled.

Meanwhile, experts at the Institute of Pacific Relations meeting at Virginia Beach concurred in the view that an American embargo on her Japanese trade would force Japan to sue for peace. There seems, then, to be some hope for peace in China in the immediate future. America holds the key, but will she act?

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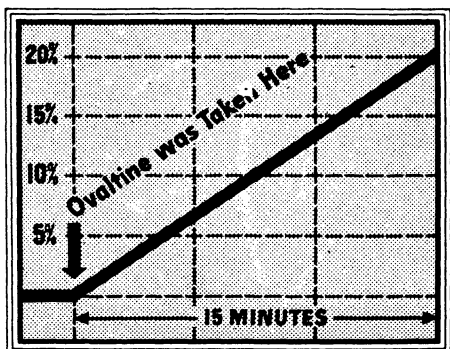
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